

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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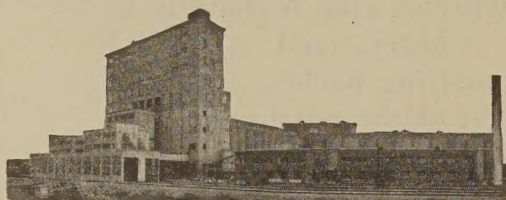
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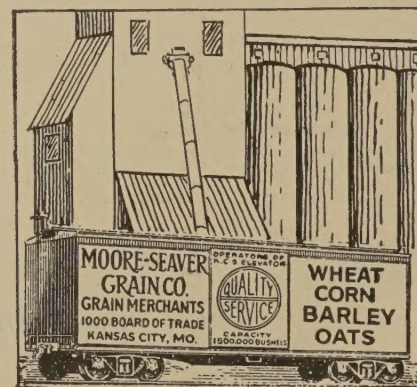


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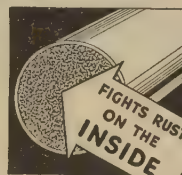
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New Catalog tells why *two* strong fighting forces are necessary to protect fence from rust, and why *one-way* rust protection is *not enough* in this climate. Also describes Red Brand hog, field and poultry fence, Silver Brand steel posts, and other wire and fencing products. This catalog, dealer prices, and all agency details, are gladly sent on request. Write today.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2147 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois



RED BRAND FENCE
Fights rust 2 Ways!
GALVANNEALED . . . Copper Bearing

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

HORNER & WYATT

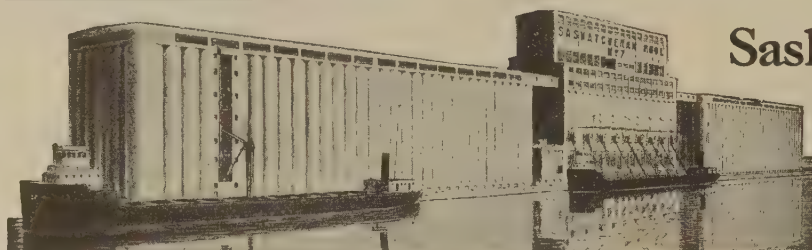
Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

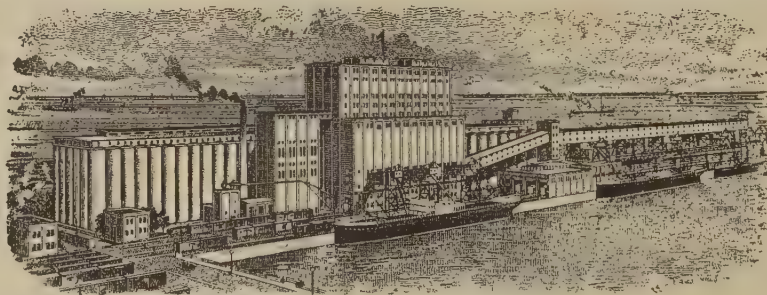
THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
4121 Forest Park Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

Carl Younglove
is now associated with
W. A. KLINGER, INC.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Builders of Grain Elevators,
Wood or Concrete Construction

Cover's Dust Protector
Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Say you saw it in the
Journal
When you write our advertisers
Thanks

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.35. f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bought of _____ 19____	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays



WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

The Grain Trade's
accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

ZELENY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¼ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¼x12¼ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO—40,000 bushel elevator and coal business for sale. Hill & Hill, Oakwood, Ohio.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated good producing territory; Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator; modern; electric; located in grain territory; also feed shed; coal sheds; hog yards; office; scales; low price cash. Write H. C. Cratty, Neligh, Neb.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

N. ILLINOIS elevator, lumber and coal business station on St. Paul for sale; offer modern residence, store bldg., corner, coal sheds, double lumber shed, cement house, modern elevator, 5 small buildings, complete \$5,500 cash. Merchandise extra; no trades. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

OHIO—Two elevators on W. & L. E. R. R. and one on N. Y. C. R. R. in Huron County, Ohio for sale. Good reason for selling. P. H. Fulstow Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

MULHALL, OKLA.—14,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; only elvtr. at point; automatic scale; truck dump; iron-clad whse. attached to elvtr.; excellent location. Sell for \$4,000—\$2,000 down, balance easy payments. Ponca City Mfg. Co., Inc., Ponca City, Okla.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE elevator at some good wheat point in Oklahoma. Address D. F. Wegener, Okarche, Okla.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann. Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

WYOMING—Flour and feed mill for sale; a good location; priced to sell. Address Mrs. D. S. Butler, Gillette, Wyoming.

MEMPHIS, TENN. — Liquidation sale—feed mill, formerly operated by Pease & Dwyer Co. A complete, modern plant for manufacture of stock and poultry feeds; ready to run on an hour's notice; on I. C. and Frisco tracks, within 200 ft. of deep water on Mississippi River. 50,000 bus. bulk storage, ample sack storage, 18 motors. This section, with cotton bringing a good price, is improving rapidly. Must be sold. Happy Feed Mills, Inc., J. T. Morgan, Pres.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED with elevator as manager, bookkeeper and auditor; experienced; 40 yrs. old; married; personal interview desired. Write 71W4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED with elevator as manager; 18 years' experience; 40 yrs. of age; married. Will go anywhere but prefer Ohio; personal interview desired. Earl C. Keeler, Harpster, O.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Make Your Business

A Christmas present that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....

Tons To Dollars and Cents

Two Ton Tables: Zellers Hay & Coal Table shows the value of any weight of a given commodity from 10 to 4,000 pounds by 10 pound breaks at \$2.00 to \$14.25 per ton by 25 cent rises. Each of its 50 pages of tables shows the value of any weight up to one ton and also for the given weight plus one ton at the price given at top of page. Printed from large clear type; pounds in red ink; values in black ink. Bound in flexible cloth-lined enamel covers, size 5½x7¾ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 2—Shows at a glance or with one addition, the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds, at any given price per ton from \$2.75 to \$25.00, by 25c rises. No additions are necessary for quantities up to 5,000 pounds, the body of the pages showing the value of these weights by 10-pound breaks. Price per ton and cwt. are printed at top of each page, near outer edge. Cloth bound, 94 pages, 5½x7¾ inches, book paper. Weight 10 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Fractional-Ton Value Tables—For retail sales of coal, hay, feed or any other commodity bought or sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds, the Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Value Tables are designed for determining the value of any fraction of a ton from 5 to 1,995 pounds by five-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 a ton by 25c rises. Opportunity for error in reading is minimized by horizontal and vertical ruling. The tables are conveniently arranged and well printed from large type on book paper. A marginal price-index facilitates quick reference. Cloth bound, 154 pages, 4½x8½ inches, weight 8 ounces. Order Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Tables. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

7-Ton Value Tables—This revised and enlarged edition of the Coal Dealer's Friend shows the value of any commodity sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds at prices from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per ton by 25-cent rises. Facing pages of the 7-ton tables show the value of any quantity from 2,000 to 14,000 pounds by 10-pound breaks at the stipulated price. A marginal index provides quick reference to the pages bearing the computation sought. A 26-page supplement showing the value of any quantity from 10 to 1,990 pounds by 10-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 by 25-cent rises is bound in front part of book. This book of 106 pages is well bound in buckram, 5½x9½ inches. Weight 14 ounces. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 1—Give you at a glance or with one addition the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds at \$1.00 to \$12.00 per ton, by 5c rises, and from \$12.00 to \$16.00 by 25c rises, for either Long or Short Tons. In addition to the value tables it contains 34 pages of information, such as How to Estimate the Quantity of Coal in a Bin, the Different Kinds of Coal, Comparative Weights, Long and Short Tons from 1 cwt. to 105 tons, comparative prices Long and Short Tons .01 cent to \$12.096 and 33 pages British Thermal Unit Tables and 21 pages explaining how to determine B. t. u. values. 200 pages, 5½x8½ inches, bound in cloth. Weight 11 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HORIZONTAL FEED MIXER—One-ton motor driven—like new—sacrifice—guaranteed. 71Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CRACKER & Grader—polisher—cleaner—ton per hr. capacity—with motor if wanted. 71Y4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL, practically new, with or without 25-h.p. motor, guaranteed. Latest type mill. 71Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HORIZONTAL FEED MIXER for sale; ¾-ton, used only three months. Will be sold cheap for cash. 71Y6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WILL SELL CHEAP or trade for what have you—complete equipment for large electric custom feed mill. Write Folk Bros., Sheffield, Ill., for particulars.

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BARGAINS—One Richardson 8-bu. automatic scale for sale; a 24" Sprout Waldron and a 24" Munson attrition mill. Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SO. ILL.—One Western combined sheller and cleaner, 400-600 bu. per hr.; one 15-h.p. elec. motor; bargain if taken at once. Write 71Y12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN SCALES. Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys. Shafting. Hangers. Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Corn crackers and graders, corn cutters, corn meal bolters, corn shellers; cob crushers; horizontal and vertical feed mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; alfalfa meal bolters; Humphrey elevator; 1 and 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; 2,200 lb. Fairbanks dial scales; Toledo exact weight scale; hopper scales; grain cleaners of all makes; belt and motor driven attrition mills, all sizes; motor and belt driven hammer mills; one portable hammer mill and territory; 25 and 50 h.p. oil engines; motors; pulleys, magnetic separators; one magnetic pulley. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

ADDRESS WANTED

E. O. Gillawater—where is he now? In August, 1929, he was mgr. of the Farmers Elevator Co., Shields, Kans. Address Mary G., Box 71Y7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

USED 25-H.P. Fairbanks Semi-Diesel Engine for sale; cash; priced to sell. Mahnomon Flour Milling Co., Mahnomon, Minn.

A FEW EXCEPTIONAL buys in rebuilt diesel engines, 1-25-hp.; 2-90-hp.; 1-125-hp.; Fairbanks-Morse and other standard makes. Guaranteed performance. Write us your needs; we may have just the engine you want. John Reiner & Co., Inc., 29 Howard St., New York, N. Y. Walker 5-1795.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ALL SIZES ELECTRIC motors at lowest prices—bankrupt stock—motors rebuilt and guaranteed. 71Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

MACHINES WANTED

ONE 2,000-LB. Capacity Horizontal Batch Feed Mixer Wanted; must be in good condition; state age, price and condition in first letter. H. P. Chenoweth, Hixton, Wis.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets like one illustrated herewith, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13¾ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep.

Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, 1¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No.	_____ 19____		
Load of	_____		
From	_____		
To	_____		
Gross	_____ lbs.	\$ _____	100 Due to
Tare	_____ lbs.		_____ or Order.
Net	_____ lbs.		
Net	_____ bus.	_____ lbs.	Weigher.

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

The WEST Meets the EAST at **BUFFALO** *A Balanced Market*

GRAIN Commission merchants, track buyers, elevating and forwarding facilities, storage plants, feed mills, flour mills, all in number and variety, give Buffalo every advantage in expeditiously handling grain. Competition is keen, bidding is active, and elevators are equipped with modern machinery for drying, cleaning, clipping, or otherwise improving every kind and grade of grain at reasonable cost.

FEED Buffalo is the natural gateway from the vast grain producing sections of the West to the large consuming territory of the East. Lake, rail and canal transporting facilities, converging at this gateway, have developed a diversified business in feeds. It is the home of a number of active feed wholesalers and large commercial feed manufacturers.

SEED Seed wholesalers, with outlets to the vast hay and pasture sections of the Northeast, that make possible its dairying and livestock industries, make Buffalo an active market for offerings of grass and field seeds in large and small lots.

DEAL WITH THESE FIRMS

Wood Grain Corp.
Consignments

Southwell Grain Corp.
Consignments

Lewis Grain Corp.
Grain Merchants—Consignments

McConnell Grain Corp.
Consignments—Brokerage

Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp.
Grain Merchants and Elevator Operators

Cargill Grain Co., Inc.
Grain Merchants

American Elevator & Grain Co.
Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

Superior Elevator & Forwarding Corp.
Superior, Dakota, and Great Eastern Elevators

Buffalo Forwarding Corp.
Operating Monarch and Seneca Elevators

Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc.
"All your needs in grain and feeds"

H. H. Richardson
Grain and Feed

Allied Mills, Inc.
Feeds

Traders Feed & Grain Co.
Mill Feeds Our Specialty

Craver-Dickinson Seed Co.
Buyers and Sellers—Carlots or less

The Stanford Seed Co.
Carlot Buyers of Field Seeds

Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co.
Carlot Buyers of Field Seeds

The Marine Elevator Company
Operating Marine Elevator "A"
and Marine Elevator "B".

Let **BUFFALO** Serve You During 1934

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1882

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 13, 1933

THE SUCCESSFUL grain buyer never forgets that grain well bought is half sold.

A DUST explosion in another Omaha elevator, reported in this number, emphasizes the necessity of removing dust at every point where it is produced.

THE REDUCTION (?) in the production of cotton and in the acreage of winter wheat is enough to discourage even the most ardent champion of the bonus plan.

INQUIRIES for choice seed oats are rapidly increasing in number, so the dealer with clean, heavy oats should easily sell at a handsome profit, if he will let the trade know of his stock.

OTHER STATES could well copy the bill introduced in the Iowa legislature providing that county agents can not engage in any commercial or political undertaking, and that no funds shall be appropriated for this purpose unless petitioned for by 20 per cent of the farm TAXPAYERS. The percent should be raised to 51 if a majority is to rule. Why tax 80% of the farm taxpayers against their wishes?

A YEAR ago the grain growers and the grain merchants were still struggling along under the blighting influence of the Federal Farm Board. The future should have a most cheerful outlook for both.

THE INCREASE in the winter wheat acreage of the cotton states no doubt is stimulated by the restrictions of the A. A. A. forbidding cotton planters to devote their bonus acreage to the production of grain for commerce. It is all right for each farmer to grow wheat for the exclusive use of his own family, and in doing so, he avoids paying the processing tax on flour. So why not?

THE SHORTAGE in the 1933 crop of corn, oats, rye and barley is at least a billion and a third bushels, so that the average demand for feed should not only exhaust surplus stocks, but greatly increase the demand for grains usually fed, and therefore swell the price for all feedstuffs. No doubt, many more bushels than usual of low grade wheat will be fed before the pastures are green again.

LARGE TRUCKS with their heavy loads of grain call for the building of stronger driveways and the installation of scales and legs of larger capacity if the country elevator operator is to make his plant attractive to the larger business. The expeditious handling of the larger loads attracts others and promotes activity in the shipping department. The more frequent turn over of the operating capital the smaller the losses of the operator.

IF TRANSPORTATION companies are to be permitted to engage in the wholesale of merchandise or commodities then merchants specializing in the lines carried by the transporter will be forced to engage in the transporting of their own sales and purchases in order to compete. The railroads are forbidden to trade in any commodity transported and it seems reasonable that the same restriction should be extended to the trucking companies.

THE MAXIMUM HOURS per day workmen are permitted to be employed in country grain elevators may not be satisfactory to the elevator operators, but the code committee has striven earnestly to secure the adoption of regulations in keeping with the conditions prevailing in different sections. Those dissatisfied with the result should promptly protest to the NRA and the A. A. A., and this before Dec. 20th, the day set for the formal hearing of the country elevator code.

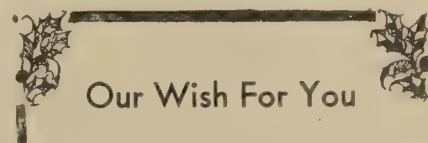
A FEW CORPORATIONS having the privilege of rebating commissions, other things being equal, naturally would in the course of time attract so much business as to freeze out the others and create a monopoly by a few who then could destroy the competition that protects the producer and the consumer. Fortunately it is not likely that the rebating corporation will succeed in destroying the Board of Trade by making it impossible for small traders to stay in business. When the Board of Trade has been destroyed the corporation pretending to do business without private profit would find itself subject to unrestrained and ruthless competition by large aggregations of private capital like the exporters of Buenos Aires.

THE PLANTERS who plowed up cotton and planted corn will not need to ship in feed from the corn belt, neither will those who planted wheat need to buy flour, but by taking their wheat to a grist mill they will avoid paying a processing tax of 30c a bushel on the wheat they consume. Their bread may not be so white or so palatable but it will be free from the tax and they unintentionally checkmate the AAA's plan to reduce the wheat and corn acreage.

THE EMERGENCY Relief Administration continues to buy wheat and hogs for the relief of the unemployed and at the same time continues to ignore the offer of the Wichita grain commission merchants to buy what the Administration needs and donate their commissions to any local charity selected by the administrator. Evidently the Emergency Relief Administration is not as deeply interested in getting relief contributions as one would infer from the name adopted.

WHEN THE U. S. taxpayers found that the price fixing practices of the Federal Farm Board had cost them \$350,000,000, they felt certain that no other gang of bureaucrats would again attempt this most expensive experiment, but they are at it again, and notwithstanding the Government's purchases of butter, wheat, corn and cotton, prices sag. The trouble is traders generally desert the market when the Government enters, because, no one has any definite idea of what they may expect next from the Government bureaucrats.

THE STACK OF BRIEFS over two feet high filed in the Hoch-Smith grain rate case reflects the wide ramifications of the grain trade and the great number of interests affected. Exchanges, organized millers, carriers and state commissions deemed it wise to expend much time and money to inform the commission by oral testimony how their interests would be adversely affected. It remains to be seen whether this burden of expense on the trade has been worth while. Some of the briefs painstakingly prepared may be only cursorily referred to by the two examiners digesting the mass of material for the Commissioners, who can not be expected to wade thru the evidence collected during the six years of hearings.



Our Wish For You

May love enthrall your heart at Christmas-tide
As when a virgin-poplar fills with sunlight
And quivers with the ecstasy.

May joy enrapture you this Christmas-tide
As when a maple, autumn bright,
Paints requiem of immortality.

May deepest peace enchant this Christmas-tide
As when a fir tree, nunned in moonlight,
Whispers of infinity.

May you enshrine, this Christmas-tide,
A manger where a Light, ineffable and white
Shines to eternity.

—Myrtle Dean Clark.

December, 1933.

ALL EUROPE seems so anxious to sell rye to the U. S. A. We suspect rye whiskey is not popular over there.

Restricting the Traders

Those in charge of the Grain Futures Administration stubbornly persist in recommending more and more regulations and limitations for traders who buy and sell grain for future delivery. The whole aim and purpose of these bureaucrats seems to be the establishment of such strict control of trading that no one will be permitted to buy or sell without special permission of the red-tape artists in charge of the department at Washington. In other words, they wish to dominate the farmers' market so thoroughly as to insure the perpetual employment of an army of clerks to enforce their regulations.

They know that every new unreasonable rule they attempt to force on the markets helps to drive buyers out of the markets to the great loss of the producers. The farmers want higher prices and the Government through its contracts for storage loans, acreage reductions and purchases for relief administration is trying to secure greater purchasing power for them, but at the same time the short-sighted Futures Administration is discouraging traders who are disposed to buy grain for future delivery. Autocratic domination of the grain markets never has helped the producers of the grain dealt in and never will. When the speculators are freed of petty restrictions and tax on trades, enterprise and individual initiative will insure a greater volume of trading and higher average prices.

If the Administration would unshackle the markets so as to attract an additional million traders to buy and carry the year's grain crops until the consumers needed them, higher prices would always prevail. Unreasonable restrictions of the Grain Futures Administration are doing more to depress the grain markets than any other factor.

Lending Growers 45 Cts. on Corn

In offering to loan 45 cts. per bushel on corn stored anywhere by the growers the Sec'y of Agri. seems to have overlooked the cost of transporting corn to the consuming sections. Farmers storing nearest to consumers will be in position to take advantage of any bulge in the market price above 45 cts. long before their more distant brothers will be able to get the amount borrowed for their stored corn.

Farmers will be so anxious to get the 45 cts. easy money they will feed all their surplus oats, barley and other grains in order to swell the stocks of stored corn. This will encourage the feeding of everything except corn. Even the largest of the corn producers are storing all their own corn and going into the market for needed feeds.

Many farms heretofore devoted exclusively to the production of corn no doubt will be sold or leased to distant relatives who have no interest in corn pledged for a loan and hence are not under contract to reduce the acreage of any grain or feed. The increased demand for feeds due to the existing shortage should advance the price not only of corn but of all grains regardless of what the government does.

When the large stocks of stored corn are included in the weekly visible supply reports or the Government starts dumping its foreclosed collateral onto the market the price of corn may slip so low even the hogs will refuse to eat it. The larger the stocks of stored corn in the public show windows the more depressing its influence on the market. The Federal Farm Board by storing and holding wheat tried persistently to boost the price of wheat but all in vain, in fact wheat is still suffering from the defunct Farm Board's stubborn attempts to peg the price.

Every time the Government has interfered with the marketing of farm products the result has been most disastrous for the producers, yet our politicians never weary of trying any new panacea the professional farm relievers dare to demand.

While Government loans to growers of corn may shrink the movement to market for a few months, so much of the crop is needed in sections distant from the fields where it was grown, the elevator operator who is alert should handle more than usual and on a wider margin.

Profit in Storing for Farmers

If the country elevator operators would reduce the storage business to a profitable basis and maintain a charge for the use of their elevators, in keeping with what the service costs them, then storing grain for farmers might be a source of real profit for every elevator operator.

In the past, competition has assisted the farmers in chiseling the storage rate until there was nothing left for the elevator operator, and naturally the rank and file of the trade were glad to discontinue the service. Now that the Government is offering to lend 45c a bushel on corn stored by growers, the elevator men are glad to assist their patrons in taking advantage of what seems to be a most attractive offer. But, if they are to sell storage room, then they should establish a rate per bushel which will reimburse them for elevation, insurance, interest on investment and cost of maintenance.

In order to increase the chance of collecting the charges to which they are fully entitled, rates should be established on the daily basis of at least one-thirtieth of a cent per day, and then these rates should be posted in plain sight where every patron can see them, and make it clear that all must pay the same rate.

A storage certificate or receipt reciting the terms and conditions of the service would help to make it clear to all patrons the charges they must pay, so there will be no excuse in anyone expecting the service for a lower price. By advising all patrons of the compensation expected, and then sticking to the rate, it should not be difficult for every elevator operator to conduct a storage business at a profit.

In view of the fact that the Government is disposed to lend \$150,000,000 in a campaign to encourage growers to store and hold corn, an unusual opportunity presents itself to the elevator operators to help their patrons to collect at least 45c on the corn they have to offer. While most of the corn stored in the elevator will eventually be sold to the operator he must not relax his hold on the storage fees earned.

Rejecting Liberal Contributions to Charity

Government officials have been so persistent in their appeals to the public for liberal contributions to charity organizations for the relief of unemployed, they are naturally expected to rush to any agency offering to perform a service for the Government, without compensation. But grain receivers in the Wichita market (as is published elsewhere in this number), have tendered their services to the Emergency Relief Administration in vain. They have offered to purchase grain in their territory as directed by the Government and to turn over to any charity selected by the Administrator all commissions received for the service performed.

Inasmuch as the Emergency Relief Corporation announced it would purchase approximately 50,000,000 bushels of wheat for its relief work, this additional donation of approximately \$500,000, should be welcomed. Why does it hesitate to accept the generous offer?

Picking on the Elevator Office

The check forger arrested in Iowa recently, as is reported elsewhere in this number, confessed to having broken into a large number of grain elevator offices during the last four months and duplicated checks issued to farmers for grain. Evidently the merchants imposed upon made no special effort to apprehend the culprits who presented the fraudulent checks for payment, so they continued to steal and forge signatures to more and more checks with impunity.

So many checks have been stolen from grain offices and cashed for strangers by the grain dealers' friends during recent years it is imperative that all grain dealers take every precaution to protect neighbors from forgers lest everyone look with suspicion on a grain dealer's check. It should not be difficult to hide or safeguard one's check book from daylight sneak thieves and midnight prowlers and it is necessary to do this if the grain dealer is to retain the esteem of the community.

It is interesting to note that the night prowlers have visited some elevators so frequently that the managers are installing large safes to lock up not only the small amount of cash generally needed around an elevator, but also typewriters, adding machines, radios and postage stamps. Many elevators have been robbed of clover seed and timothy seed the last few months.

A few dealers have protected their doors and windows with heavy iron grating, but it would seem much better either to build a large secret vault underneath the elevator office or else install burglar alarms and tear gas releases so as to delay those who break into the elevator office at night until the elevator manager can arrive with his guard armed with sawed-off and machine guns.

Judging from reports reaching this office, more elevator offices in the middle states have been burglarized during the past few months than for years. The isolation of the elevator office is such as to make it particularly attractive to the cowards engaged in pilfering after dark.

Validity of Federal Control of Industry

It is difficult to reconcile the two decisions by the federal district courts of Florida and California published elsewhere, one declaring invalid and the other upholding federal regulation of industry.

The Florida court holds to the time-honored opinion that Congress or the federal government has no powers not expressly granted by the states, and that no emergency in time of peace can authorize congress to ignore the constitution.

The California court, altho the peach canning industry is 99.9/10 per cent within the state of California, holds that it is affected with a national public interest, and that congress has power to regulate intrastate trade when seriously affecting interstate trade. It is held that congress may delegate legislative powers to administrative agencies of the government, even to the extent of providing rules and regulations, violations of which may be punished.

The two decisions must be taken as expressions of personal opinion by the individual holding the office of justice. In other words, the opinions are worthless as a guide to the citizen elsewhere than in the district in which the individual justice holds sway.

In a well ordered society law is written as a permanent guide to the citizens in their business and social relations. What encouragement will there be for enterprise to expand our industries and employment if the supreme court approves a delegation of legislative power to the executive branch to fix prices and to vary processing taxes up and down? If the supreme court holds that the constitution as at present worded permits unlimited expansion of the powers of the executive we will continue in a state of uncertainty until either the constitution is amended to define the limits of "general welfare" and "interstate commerce," or the states abdicate their police and other powers to the central government.

Besides his interest in good government that protects life and property and guarantees equality of opportunity for all the grain merchant asks only to be informed sufficiently in advance of new laws, taxes, and regulations that he may adjust his business to meet the new conditions.

IF YOU are not going to Washington Dec. 20 to attend the formal hearing on the Country Elevator Code, at least write F. A. Theis of the A. A. A. and tell him how it should be changed.

ANY OFFICE BOY can come before the A. A. A. in a hearing and advocate some idea he has picked up out of the waste-basket. It is immaterial that he has never had any heavy responsibility in the way of doing business on a grain exchange. The A. A. A. will listen to him and ask the merchants who have had 30 years of experience in the business to refute his allegations, oblivious to the fact that a fool can ask questions that a wise man can not answer. Why subject violators of exchange rules to fine and imprisonment by making the rules a part of the code when in the past suspension or expulsion have proved adequate to enforce fair dealing?

AAA Held Valid

Justice St. Sure of the U. S. District Court for California Oct. 2 decided in favor of Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, in his suit to enjoin the Calistan Packers, Inc., from violating the peach canning agreement by producing in excess of allotment, failure to make payments into the control fund, failure to permit representatives of the sec'y to examine books, papers and records.

The court said: Upon the constitutional question a number of points have been raised which need not be treated in great detail; for example, as to the improper delegation of legislative powers. It may readily be answered that where Congress has laid down fairly definite standards, the courts have consistently held that the procedure thereunder, even to the extent of providing rules and regulations, violations of which may be punished, may be placed in the hands of the administrative agencies of the government. This power of delegation is highly essential to the efficacy of such statutes.

The power to regulate interstate commerce is granted in broad terms to the national Congress and this power should not be restrictively construed. Rather it must be construed to give the Congress the power to regulate any and all commerce which may seriously affect the interstate trade. This court, with propriety, cannot make the narrow holding that the legislative body, under this and analogous statutes, is without power to regulate intrastate commerce as a proper means of achieving the desired regulation of the interstate commerce. In this and other respects this power to regulate must be construed to effectuate the broad purposes of the constitutional grant and of the national policy.

The Congress has made a legislative finding that a national emergency exists. This court, upon that finding and upon its own judicial notice of the economic distress throughout the nation, here arrives at a similar conclusion.

In the cling peach industry and in other industries, due to great overproduction and ruinous competition, the members of that industry and the trade and commerce thereof have been near the point of ruin. In particular, due to the foregoing factors and to the great disparity between the prices of commodities purchased by the farmers and the prices they have received for their own products, the farmers have been reduced to a condition bordering upon economic servitude. In the past few years the price for their peaches has been precipitously reduced from around \$20 per ton to as low as \$6.50 per ton. Overproduction and glutted markets travel hand in hand with ruthless competition.

It is needless to point out that the welfare of the nation has been seriously handicapped by these conditions and the country's trade and commerce has been vitally affected. Under conditions such as these the court is bound to arrive at the conclusion that the peach industry is affected with a national public interest and that the Congress has the constitutional power to adopt appropriate legislation to cure these evils. The due process clause in such a situation cannot properly be construed to obstruct the national policy. Neither the Constitution nor the due process clause requires the perpetuation of conditions which impair the national vitality.

The court holds that the Agricultural Adjustment Act and marketing agreement and license for cling peaches canned in the state of California, and the proceedings of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder, are constitutional and valid.—4 Fed. Supp. 660.

The Way to Recovery

Somehow or another, we seem to think or are led to believe by some of our political leaders that agriculture is different, and that by some mysterious process it is possible to make every farmer efficient. We do not recognize in this the increased burden and difficulties that would be imposed upon those who by knowledge, effort and industry build themselves to success. The result of our effort is to visit harm upon the large percentage who have demonstrated their efficiency. In our effort to help the few we harm the many.

A great many experienced thinkers and students agree that the soundest controlling, corrective measures lie in the free exchange of commodities in the open markets of the world, that for the most part the laws of supply and demand operate with inexorable force to the adjustment of surplus. In these premises we must conceive time and noninterference as the surest and safest methods of working out from under the present dilemma.—James F. Bell.

NRA Not Valid

Justice Alexander Akerman in the U. S. District Court at Tampa, Fla., Dec. 2 denied an injunction to restrain Samuel Bazemore from doing cleaning and pressing at prices less than those prescribed by the code.

Justice Akerman said: If the validity of an act of the legislature of one of the states is drawn in question, every presumption is in favor of the act of the legislature, and before the same can be held invalid there must be some clear provision of the constitution of the state or of the United States prohibiting the act of the legislature.

On the other hand, when the validity of an act of congress is drawn in question, the court, before sustaining such act, is bound to discover in the Constitution of the United States either an expressed or implied grant of authority to congress to enact such legislation.

I am not unmindful that congress at its recent session found not only the United States but the whole world to be in a deplorable condition, nor do I criticize the noble motive prompting congress and the President to attempt to relieve this condition.

But I cannot conceive of any emergency, especially in the time of peace, which would authorize congress to ignore the Constitution and enact measures tending to regulate purely local business within the several states.

If the operation of a local cleaning and dyeing establishment or what is commonly known as a pressing club, is to be construed as coming within the purview of the act of congress commonly known as the National Industrial Recovery Act, then I am bound to hold that congress had no power, under the Constitution, to enact the National Industrial Recovery Act.

I do not mean to hold that the National Industrial Recovery Act in its entirety is without Constitutional authority, but merely to hold that if it is to be construed as authorizing the regulation of a local pressing club, then there is no authority in the Constitution for enactment of the same.

The AAA can not be successful as a continuing program, says Samuel R. McKelvie, former wheat member of the defunct Federal Farm Board, his experience on the Farm Board having convinced him that price fixing is impractical. He says, "It simply isn't economics to loan more money on a crop than its market price."

Brewers should be compelled by the code to use only domestic malt and grain is the request of the Cincinnati Board of Trade in a letter by D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y, to the A. A. A. The brewers' code, approved Dec. 4 by the President, leaves the administration of the code primarily in the hands of the Code Authority established by the code, subject to the approval of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration. The Code Authority will work thru regional boards chosen by the industry itself in 18 different regions.



Holiday Greetings to the Grain and Feed Trade

With characteristic individual courage and loyalty, grain and feed men have carried on under adverse circumstances with some measure of reward.

When the past twelve months are compared with those of the previous season we have much for which to be thankful. A larger volume of grain has been marketed at substantially higher prices, benefiting the grain trade and all other lines of business.

May the New Year bring health and happiness with reasonable prosperity.

GEO. E. BOOTH, President,
Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Moisture Tests on Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals: We are often asked how a moisture test is made on soybeans. Is there any variation from the common methods of testing corn?—E. G. Armstrong, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., Kewanee, Ill.

Ans.: The method of testing soybeans for moisture is the same as for corn, except that the flame is extinguished when the temperature has reached 175 degrees C., compared with 190 degrees for corn. Weight of beans in the flask is 100 grams and the amount of oil 150 cubic centimeters.

The purpose is to obtain the same result as by heating any grain in a water jacketed oven at the temperature of boiling water, 100 degrees C., for 96 hours, which is the standard test.

Indorsement on Checks as Protection Against Liens?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to inquire if there is any form that can be stamped on the back of checks over the indorsement that will protect the elevator man in case of farmers selling mortgaged grain or grain that has a lien against it.—Fogarty Coal & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Ans.: While no indorsement is complete protection against a judgment-proof seller, the following stamp will operate to discourage such frauds by fear of punishment:

I hereby represent to the maker of this check that I am the sole owner of the grain or product in payment for which this check is issued, and that there is no mortgage, landlord's or other lien upon such grain or product.

Payee must sign here.

This stamp on the back of checks was suggested by E. W. Davis of Davis Bros. & Potter.

If there was a lien of thresher, mortgagee or landlord on the grain the payee signing would be guilty of obtaining money by fraud and false pretenses, for which he could be prosecuted under the criminal law.

Death of Alfred Hertz

Alfred G. Hertz of Kansas City died Nov. 23, aged 81 years.

A native of Hamburg, Germany, he went to Kansas City in 1877, and became a floor trader on the Board of Trade. He was for 35 years identified with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. At one time he sold his membership, but later pur-



Alfred Hertz, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased.

chased the certificate of W. O. Brackett. He retired from the Hall-Baker Co. a year ago. His widow, Mrs. Lyde Hertz, and two sons, A. W. and Gustav, survive.

Higher Corn Tax Postponed

Tugwell, acting as sec'y of agriculture, announced Nov. 30 that the effective date of the increase to 20 cents in the corn processing tax had been postponed. The tax will remain at 5 cents per bushel until changed.

The reason for this delay is not satisfactorily explained; but a tax of 20 cents on an article selling to the government at 45 cents is exorbitant, being equal to 44 per cent.

On corn taken by the government when growers do not repay loans and processed at the order of the government this processing tax will not be paid, giving the government an advantage of 5 cents per bushel in disposing of the product in competition with the processors themselves. This discrimination in favor of the government at 20 cents would be so great that no private manufacturer of corn goods could possibly compete with the government in the sale of the product.

Southern negroes who can not read or write will not be required to make affidavits as required under the corn processing tax regulations, Southern congressmen having requested that producers having processed no more than one bushel of corn per week be exempted, the internal revenue being protected by a new regulation permitting the processor to make affidavit once a month that he has not processed more than one bushel per week for any one producer. The producer must go each week to mill. He can not take two bushels at one time and have them ground for two weeks' supply.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 28—The annual meeting of the National Federation of the Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns in Chicago at Congress Hotel.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, library of Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Indiana Dealers Will Meet

Sec'y Fred K. Sale advises us that the Board of Directors of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has selected January 25 and 26, 1934, for the 33rd annual convention. The meeting will be held as usual, in the library of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Two or three prominent speakers have already been secured. There will be two business sessions on Thursday, Jan. 25, and one session Friday morning.

In the afternoon of the second day, tentative plans are going forward to hold a district meeting of the grain, feed and milling interests to discuss the proposed Federal Grain Standards, and the entire afternoon will be devoted to this subject. It is expected that this meeting will be in charge of a representative from the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Chicago.

Will Give Commissions to Charity

Wichita receivers are joining heartily in the Strong plan to turn over to any charity selected by the administration all commissions earned on purchases of wheat for the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, Harvey L. Hopkins and the move is spreading to other western markets so there is no excuse in the government's paying a commission to the Farmers National Grain Corporation on any future purchases.

Also the Rea Patterson Milling Co., of Coffeyville, Kan., and the Mound Ridge Milling Co., of Moundridge, Kan., have offered to store wheat for the administration at the regular rates until June 1, 1934, and turn the storage charge over to any charity selected. Doubtless many other elevator operators would also be willing to give storage room under similar conditions.

If the administration is really interested in inducing the people to make liberal contributions to charity here is an offer that can not be ignored:

To the Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, Emergency Relief Administrator, Washington, D. C.:

"We have given considerable thought to the president's radio appeal asking that everyone donate as generously as possible to the Community Chest and other charitable organizations. We are sure that everyone in the grain trade who is financially able has done this to the fullest extent. However, there are a large number of wholesale grain firms throughout the United States who are handicapped through lack of funds, caused by the tightness of the grain business the past two years.

"We note that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is going to purchase 40,000,000 bus. of cash wheat and understand it already has bought quite a little. Due to our inability to give financial assistance, we would like to offer our services to handle the Relief Administration's purchasing orders at the rate of commission it is now paying, with the understanding we would donate the actual amount of commissions so earned to charitable organizations. This amount of money would be paid to us and in turn turned to charity in this territory.

"We sincerely hope you will give this your immediate attention and give us an opportunity to help in our small way."

Adair-Morton Grain Company.
Beyer Grain Company.
Blood Grain Company.
Craig Grain Company.
Harold-Wallace Grain Company.
Ogren-Jones Grain Company.
Roth Grain Company.
Smith-McLinden Grain Company.
Strong Grain & Feed Company.
Woodside Grain Company.

Public Hearing on Federal Grain Grades

A public hearing on proposed changes in the Federal grades for grain was announced today by Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to be held Dec. 16, 1933, in The Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., beginning at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

Other public hearings will be held early in 1934 at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Minneapolis, and at one market on the Atlantic Seaboard and at one or more markets in the Far Western States. Those unable to attend may submit their comments in writing either to the local Federal grain supervisor or to the bureau in Washington.

Seeking to Control Farmers Marketing

Delegates to the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool adopted resolutions calling for the creation of a system of individual delivery quotas for farmers through producer controlled marketing organizations and a domestic fixed price for wheat. The basis for the delivery quotas would be the proportionate production of each farmer over a 10-year period. What a profitable snap that would be for the promoters preying upon the producers. Newcomers would probably be denied the right to market wheat.

Thief Specializing in Elevator Offices Caught

James P. Conroy, 26, of Herrick, S. D., was arrested at Marshalltown, Ia., recently, who with a traveling companion, Ellen Hanson, 18, of Lebanon, S. D., had been stealing checks from grain elevator offices and cashing them at country stores after making small purchases.

Conroy admitted that he had escaped from jail in South Dakota and Grundy Center, Ia., and was wanted at other points for miscellaneous crimes.

Since last August he and Miss Hanson had been specializing in grain elevator offices which they would visit at night and make out checks in duplicate of checks issued to farmers for grain, then forge grain buyer's signature and after making small purchases at local stores, would present the bogus checks in payment.

Some of the suspicious merchants would phone the elevator man, who would always tell the inquirer that he had issued such checks and, no doubt, the holders were the original owners.

After making purchases in Marshalltown Saturday evening, Miss Hanson presented checks which aroused the suspicion of the general store keeper, who called the police and arrested the culprits, who were just about to leave town in a large Cadillac. In the car the police found a check protector, many blank checks and a rubber stamp printing outfit for printing names of firms and towns on checks.

For four months these forgers had been traveling about in South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, always specializing in grain dealers' checks. Evidently it behooves grain elevator operators everywhere to lock up all their books as well as portable property of value.

Mills (1,042) ground 37,339,590 bus. wheat in October against 42,880,276 bus. ground by 1,005 mills in October, 1932, the decrease being attributed to the processing tax on the poor man's loaf.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana predicts that if an inflationary policy is not carried out by the administration before Congress convenes in January the Congress will enact one of its own.



E. D. Bigelow, Kansas City, Ex-Secy. Board of Trade Celebrated 95th Birthday Dec. 5.

Ohio Dealers Demand Changes in Elevator Code

The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n held a special meeting at Columbus Nov. 28th with about 100 members from different sections of the state in attendance. It was in reality a joint session with the Ohio Farmer Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

After discussing the code prepared for regulation of the country grain elevator ass'ns, the meeting unanimously recommended that paragraph F of Section 1, Article 2 be amended so as to omit the following clause, "in less than carload lots in permanent elevators and/or warehouses."

The meeting also asked that the entire Section 2 of Article 8 and the last thirteen words of Section 4 of that article be omitted.

The conviction of those in attendance was that the NRA was striving to require the country grain elevators to support and promote the cause of the labor unions as provided in Article 5, Section 6.

It is easy to understand that the Ohio dealers are not satisfied with the code as it stands at present.

Kansas Dealers Meet at Dodge City

More than 100 grain dealers of Southwest Kansas were guests of the Dodge City Board of Trade at a dinner Nov. 23.

The menu came from the fertile brain and pen of H. R. Hensley, pres. of the Dodge City Board of Trade, and embraced such viands as December ribs, January lard, heat damaged winter wheat, and Farm Board's famous Brazilian beverage.

Music during the dinner was furnished by a band directed by Thornton Isely and composed largely of sons and daughters of Dodge City grain men.

H. R. HENSLEY delivered an address of welcome.

C. C. ISELY spoke on "What the Dodge City Grain Market Means to the Southwest."

E. J. SMILEY, of Topeka, sec'y of the state ass'n, said the code for the grain dealer would be beneficial.

ROSS MILLER, of Kinsley, pres. of the state ass'n, on the other hand, declared that the administration did not know what it was doing in the regulation of business by code.

Among those in attendance were: C. B. Allen, Howell; M. R. Anderson, Bucklin; L. W. Bailey, Manter; G. M. Booher, Bloom; W. C. Brubaker, Hugoton; H. S. Carpenter, Hugoton; C. M. Clark, Hickok; Wayne Crecelus, Minneola; A. Davidson, Copeland; Fred Doll, Wright; Carl O. Durr, Alamota; Price Feuguay, Wellington; Ernest French, Mullinville; W. C. Fuller, Hutchinson; E. Goss, Kismet; E. C. Greenwood, Ness City; B. B. Hagerman, Alamota; O. H. Hatfield, Copeland; Lewis Hopkins, Englewood; E. B. Horn, Mullinville; John Keen, Bazine; W. P. Klesen, Leoti; G. E. Koopman, Bucklin; C. S. Laird, Jetmore; Lester McDonald, Satanta; Albert H. Martin, Burdette; John Menzie, Montezuma; R. L. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Kinsley; Roy Mills, Bucklin; S. A. Neese, Bucklin; Charles Nickols, Burdette; M. O. Parcel, Wilmore; H. V. Parker, Hugoton; F. E. Peat, Ensign; C. H. Penrod, Haggard; Roy Ratliff and W. H. Ruth, Greensburg; W. M. Redd, Wichita; O. P. Reeves, Syracuse; W. E. Rice, Hugoton; J. E. Rixon, Hickok; Bernard Rooney, Minneola; Fred Simmons, Sublette; E. J. Smiley, Topeka; E. E. Smith, Wilmore; L. M. Starns, Pratt; C. O. Stephens, Burdette; Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses; J. P. Sullivan, Hickok; Ira Swint, Gray; Fred Thorpe, Offerle; F. E. Vance, Moscow; F. E. Vance, Sublette; Ed Waknitz, Bazine; H. B. Wheaton, Hugoton; Ira Yingling, Kendall.

The Dodge City hosts were: Jay Baugh, Fred Casterline, Claud M. Cave, Ross Cave, George Ferguson, Syd Franse, G. W. Glenn, George R. Gould, J. L. Graham, Joe Hall, H. R. Hensley, C. C. Isely, Art Kalina, E. T. Lanphere, J. D. Mead, J. F. Moyer, H. W. O'Neal, L. Platt, Ralph Rhynalds, William Schall, William Schute, George Shuler, E. F. Stanaland and Dave Sturgeon.

Times are better here and business is better.—R. J. Pulley, Zearing, Ia.

Formal Hearing on Country Elevator Code

Members of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Associations are informed Wednesday, December 20, has been set for a formal hearing of the Country Grain Elevator Code before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C. Notice was given by F. A. Theis, Chief of the Wheat Section, Processing and Marketing Division.

An informal conference of the Code Committee of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns and all country grain elevator people who wish to appear will be held on December 19 at 10 A. M. in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

There has been tentative approval by the NRA of the labor or employment features of the Country Grain Elevator Code. Trade practices and supervision or enforcement of the Code will have consideration in the formal hearing before the AAA.

The annual meeting of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns will be held Dec. 28 in Chicago at the Congress Hotel, convening at 10 A. M. It is expected that the formal hearing in Washington will develop code business of importance to cover in the annual meeting.

Geo. E. Booth, President,
National Federation of Country
Grain Elevator Ass'ns.

French Farmers Protest Regulation of Their Market

Governmental tampering with the commodity markets always has proved a costly proceeding for the farmer because of the lower price levels which inevitably result.

France is experiencing a particularly disastrous result of tampering. The wheat law of July 10, 1933, fixed the minimum price in France of wheat on the farm. It is designed primarily to assist the grain farmer toward economic security. Yet the wheat farmers of France were the first to complain. One able commentator calls it "the most drastic wheat law in the world at the present moment." He writes,

The harvest of 1932 (in France) was big. The harvest of 1933 was bigger. The law requires the mills to mix 35 per cent of old wheat with this year's wheat. The fixed law was uniform, and set at the farm, regardless of distance from mill or market. To save freight millers bought only from nearby farmers. Thus the law deprived thousands of farmers of a market, and put hundreds of dealers out of business.

Now the local councils in rural villages and the various farm organizations are demanding that the law be modified so as to permit the grain dealers to continue to perform their useful and necessary role.

Grain and flour millers have joined in the chorus of dissatisfaction and are now working side by side, to have the July 10 law repealed or amended. These mutual interests on the Paris market have just voted to send a delegation to the Ministers of Agriculture and of Commerce, to present a list of grievances as follows:

"1. The fixed minimum price of wheat has destroyed the business of the commission merchants and brokers.

"2. The grain merchants were performing necessary services for the farmers, notably in building up and financing large enough stocks of grain to create a wide, continuous, liquid market, and in making the shortest commercial route from farm, to warehouse, to mill.

"This service has been indispensable to the development of agricultural production, to efficient handling of grain, and to the extension of markets."

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

"Embalming" Rat Poison Impossible

Grain & Feed Journals: We have heard stories for years about the claims of rat exterminators "embalming" or "mummifying" the carcass of the dead rat, and your publication of the decision of the Federal Trade Commission ordering the discontinuance of such claims bring these to mind.

The logical answer to all of these stories is that in order to cure the hide of a small animal, hunters and trappers use several ounces of arsenic salt compound. The contention of these pseudo scientists selling such rat compound (which in 90 per cent of the cases is ordinary white arsenic and strychnine) is that they can treat not only the pelt but the entire carcass with the material that will kill when used in a proportion of less than 1/10th of 1 per cent of the body weight of the rat.

In other words, the rat would be killed by eating only a few grains of the poison, and they contend that these few grains of poison will do more than several ounces of the same material when carefully used by experienced trappers in curing the hides of similar animals. —H. E. Jennings, Smithereen Co., Chicago.

Small Section Affected by Holiday Strike

Grain Dealers Journal: We do not know who started the move for a Farmer's Holiday but a committee of farmers asked us in a very nice way if we would cooperate with them in closing our elevator and try and help out the cause. They told us that it was entirely up to us but they would appreciate it if we would do it. They also called on the rest of the elevators and all of them closed to see if it would do any good. We had a meeting of the local elevators of this territory and decided that the strikers were making no headway and all decided to open up, which we did.

We advised them that we were going to do so and they said that it was entirely up to us, that they appreciated what we did do and that the farmer was to blame as he didn't cooperate with them in trying to hold back his grain. There was no elevator operator attacked and no property damaged, in fact we didn't even see any one around.

It seems as though the NRA has caused other prices to advance while the farmers products have not advanced in proportion and their buying power was declining while the products they had to buy was going up. The farmers figured they had to do something and if they could keep grain off the market it would make a better demand.

This country is so large and so much grain is being marketed at other points they found out that it was impossible to have any control over it by closing the elevators in just this section.

There has been no disorder in this territory that we have heard of and the farmers have made no complaints to the elevators again opening up.—Breckenridge Grain Co., Kankakee, Ill.

The Department of Agriculture has paid farmers in four Maryland counties a total of \$84,338 under the wheat adjustment plan. This amount was divided among 1,487 Maryland farmers.—R. C. N.

The New Corn and Hog Contract

The A. A. A. has completed its plans to lend growers 45 cents per bushel on corn and to pay 30 cents per bushel as a benefit payment for cutting down production in 1934.

The government will pay \$5 per head on 75% of the average number of hogs marketed or to be marketed from litters farrowed by the producers' sows during the last two years.

In return for the payments the corn-hog farmer must agree, under the contract, to the following measures of production control:

1. To reduce the corn acreage on his farm in 1934 by not less than 20 per cent below the average corn acreage in the two preceding years. He can, if he desires, reduce the acreage more than 20 per cent of the two year average, but benefit payments will be made only up to a 30 per cent reduction.

2. To reduce in 1934 the number of litters of pigs farrowed on the farm under contract and farrowed by hogs owned by him by not less than 25 per cent below the annual average number of litters owned by him when farrowed in the two previous years.

The producer likewise agrees not to increase his 1934 total crop plantings of commodities classed as "basic agricultural commodities" under the A. A. A. over the peak planted in the preceding two years; nor to increase his previous two year plantings of feed crops.

When it was discovered that some farmers were borrowing at 45 cents from the government and buying corn out of the local elevators at 32 cents, Sec'y Wallace stated that farmers would be expected to pay the full 45 cents for any corn bought.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the government loans on corn may be called any time when the price of the nearby future at Chicago is at or near 75 cents per bushel.

New Loading Record at Northwestern Elevator, Chicago

A new high record was established at the Northwestern Elevator in South Chicago on Nov. 24 when Superintendent "Bill" Whiting loaded out 500,000 bushels of clipped oats in exactly 4 hours. This is believed to be an all-time high figure for loading out oats.

The oats were loaded into the holds of the Steamer "Michigan," and no effort was made to establish this mark. "We were just in a little hurry," says Lewis Sayre of Rosenbaum Grain Corp., operators of the ten million bushel plant.

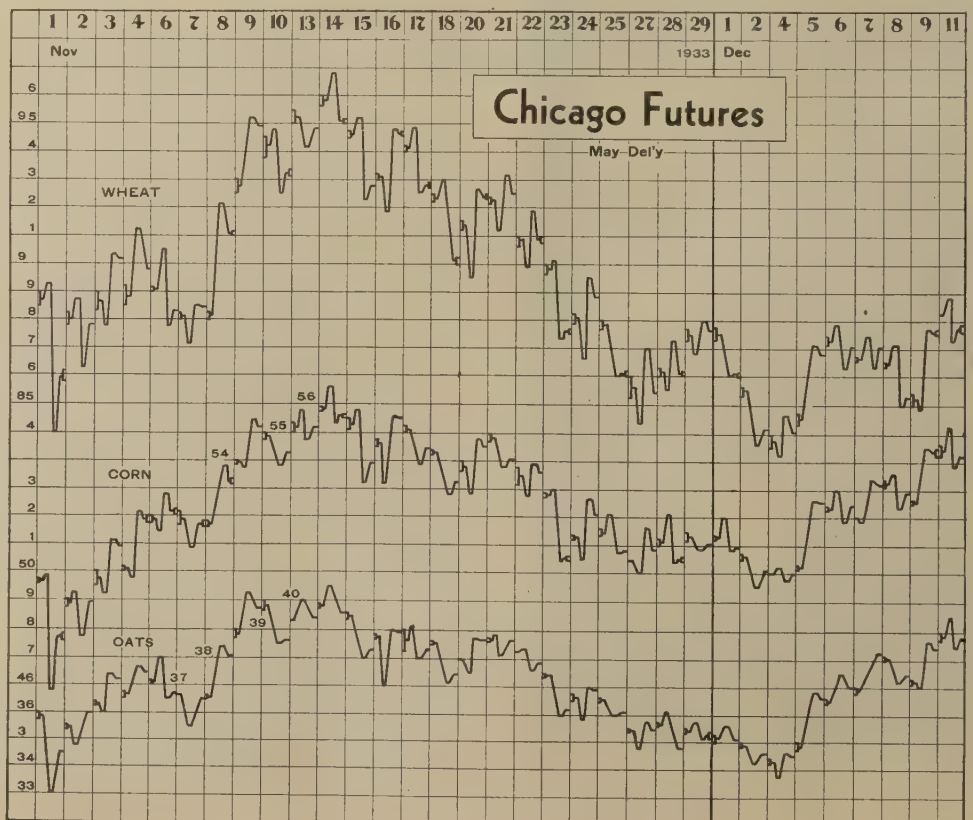
"Five 25,000 bushel-an-hour legs were employed," Supt. Whiting assures us. "That's no trick in this house where we have 14 shipping legs, and we didn't even pay any attention to the speed until some of the boys at the plant noticed the entry recorded upon the books—but we're proud of it!"

Shipped No. 4 Corn on Contract for No. 3

C. E. Patterson, operating under the name Patterson Grain Co., Toledo, O., contracted to sell to the Eastern Grain Co., Bangor, Me., 6 cars of No. 3 yellow corn; to Brown & Joselyn, Portland, Me., one car No. 3; and to Paris Flouring Co., Portland, one car No. 3.

Official inspection at Toledo showed 5 of the cars shipped on these sales to be No. 4 and one No. 5. Such shipments were reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Nov. 8 to be a violation of the U. S. Grain Standards Act, section 5 of which reads as follows:

"That no person, except as permitted in section four, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act."



Changes in the Country Elevator Code

W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and member of the Code Committee of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns writes: "I have just returned from Washington, where with Mr. R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, I have been the past couple of weeks whipping the code of fair competition for the country grain elevator industry into shape to go to formal hearing. We were able, as relates to the labor provisions, to have \$12.00 a week set as a minimum wage in any town up to 2,500 population, and \$14.00 per week in towns between 2,500 and 250,000, with a 48-hour week, averaged over a four month period. In other words we were able to maintain approximately the same wage and hour provisions as under the President's Re-employment Agreement, with the exception that the weekly hours have to be averaged every four months instead of every six months, and there is no exemption as to hours and wages in any town, whatsoever its size.

"With reference to the unfair trade practices, some sections were re-worded but the intent not changed; however, the section relating to trucks was stricken out at the request of the Code Analysis Section and the legal department, because they claimed we were attempting to regulate another industry.

"The code, in its present form, provides for a supervisory body of seven members, to be selected by the industry, and each elevator shall be entitled to one vote, which may be cast in person, mail or proxy. There is a further provision that the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Recovery Administrator may each appoint a member to attend meetings of the supervisory body. The supervisory body is instructed, in carrying out the administration of the code, to utilize all existing trade groups, and the expense of administering the code is to be borne by the industry, each elevator to be assessed its pro-rata share.

"It is required that all members of the industry shall keep books and records, which will clearly reflect all transactions of their business, and that said records can be examined by the Secretary of Agriculture or the National Recovery Administrator upon demand.

"The status of the code at this time is that the labor provisions have been approved by the N. R. A., if our code committee is able to prove that the present minimum wages set are an increase of wages for the industry. This

we hope to do at the formal hearing. The A. A. A. have voiced no objection to the code as submitted. The legal department has approved it as to the language, and the Code Analysis Section has O. K'd it for formal or public hearing.

"The drafting of this code has been no small task, and the obtaining of the approval of the code in its present form by the various departments thru which it has had to pass, has been hard work, but I feel that the benefits that the grain trade in general will derive from this code will be well worth the efforts and the expense. I have been with this code at every meeting of the code committee and before every agency of the government to which the code was presented. I have labored to make the grain buying business a better business and I shall follow thru with that end in view until the code is finally approved by the President."

Decision on Food Tax

The Supreme Court of the United States decided Dec. 4 that the Kentucky state tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine was unconstitutional, upholding an injunction granted by the lower court restraining the state from collecting the stamp tax.

The suit was brought by the Field Packing Co., of Bowling Green, Ky., alleging the tax was prohibitive and confiscatory.

The tax stopped the sale of oleomargarine, as it was equivalent to 30 to 60 per cent of the sale price. In this connection it may be observed that the federal government's processing tax proposed for corn is about the same percentage of the sale price.

Unreasonable Demands in Millers' Code

The flour millers are objecting to the inclusion in their code of the following clauses demanded by the A. A. A.:

Free access without restriction to all books and records of flour mills.

Limitation of the powers of the code committee of the industry.

Inclusion in the code of the proposed new pure food and drugs act.

The millers are willing to permit inspection of their books relating to any specific questioned transaction, but not for a general "fishing" expedition. They feel the industry should administer the code, subject to review; and that

enforcement of pure food regulations should await enactment of the bill into law.

The bureaucrats most fervent desire is to become an autocrat.

Dust Explosion Damages Omaha Elevator

A violent dust-explosion did between \$75,000 and \$100,000 damage to the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at Gibson Station (Omaha switching district) at 10:30 P. M. on Dec. 11.

A bin of corn was being run through the drier; however, no heat was being applied. One man was on the garner floor and one on the scale floor, with the windows and ventilators all open. When the man on the garner floor pulled the lever to drop the corn into the bin the disastrous explosion occurred.

Flames followed the heat duct to the furnace room outside the elevator and demolished it. Fire also followed the wind trunking of the dust collector system and demolished practically all of it.

The force of the blast bulged the concrete walls on the east and west sides of the workhouse, and blew out every door and window in the workhouse. Both men were badly burned. The C. B. & Q. Ry. owned the 1,200,000 bus. concrete plant.

Purchases of cash wheat are to be resumed soon by the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation, and it is now buying hogs from day to day.

Dan Southwell Forms Own Company

Dan A. Southwell of Buffalo has formed the Southwell Grain Corporation with offices in the Chamber of Commerce to do a commission and brokerage business and some jobbing of grain to the east of Buffalo.

Since he began in the grain business by entering the employ of the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corporation in 1925, Mr. Southwell has broadened his experience and made many friends by his subsequent connection as traveling representative of the Consolidated Feed & Grain Co. and the American Elevator & Grain Co., which last connection he severed Dec. 1.

Dan is a son of the late Geo. D. Southwell, who until he passed away a year ago, had the sales office at Utica for the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corporation. His own experience has well qualified him to handle consignments and to merchandise grain out of Buffalo. His many friends wish him the fullest measure of success.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
Wheat*																			
Chicago*	90 3/4	87 1/2	88 3/4	86	85 3/4	86	87 1/2	86	84 1/4	84	86 3/4	87	87	85 1/4	87 1/2	87 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4
Winnipeg*	67 3/4	66 3/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/4	64 3/4	63 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	64	63 1/2	64 1/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4
Liverpool*	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 3/4	69 1/4	68 3/4	67 3/4	69 1/4	66 3/4	65 1/2	66 3/4	66 3/4	67	65 3/4	66	65 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4
Kansas City	84 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	79 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/4	81	78 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	80 1/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	78 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4
Minneapolis	86 3/4	83 1/4	84 3/4	82 1/4	81 3/4	82 3/4	84 3/4	82 1/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	82 1/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	80 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4
Duluth, durum	84 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	81 3/4	83	82 3/4	80 1/4	79 3/4	82	82 3/4	82 3/4	81 3/4	83	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	81 3/4
Milwaukee	91 1/4	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 3/4	85 1/4	86	87 3/4	86 3/4	84	84 1/4	86 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	85 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4
Corn																			
Chicago	53 1/4	50 1/4	52	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 1/2	51	50 3/4	50	50	52 1/4	52 3/4	53 1/4	52 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Kansas City	48 3/4	46 3/4	47 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	45 3/4	46	48 3/4	48 3/4	49	48 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4
Milwaukee	53 3/4	50 3/4	52	51	50 3/4	50 3/4	51 1/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	52 1/4	52 3/4	53 1/4	53	54 3/4	54 3/4	54 3/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Oats																			
Chicago	37 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36	35 1/2	34 3/4	35 1/2	35	34 1/4	34 1/4	36 3/4	37	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
Winnipeg	33 3/4	32 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	32 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	33 1/4	33	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Minneapolis	34 3/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32	31 3/4	31 3/4	33 1/4	33 3/4	34 3/4	33 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	35	34 3/4	34 3/4
Milwaukee	38	36 3/4	37	36 3/4	35 3/4	34 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	34 3/4	34 1/2	36 3/4	37 1/4	38 3/4	37 1/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
Rye																			
Chicago	68 1/4	65	65 3/4	63 1/4	59 3/4	58 3/4	60 3/4	59	58 3/4	58	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 3/4	59 3/4	61 3/4	60 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
Minneapolis	64 3/4	61 3/4	62 1/4	60 1/4	59 3/4	58	59	57 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	59 3/4	59 1/4	58 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	58 3/4
Winnipeg	48 3/4	46 3/4	47	46 1/4	44 3/4	43	43 3/4	43 3/4	42 3/4	43 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
Duluth	64 1/4	60 3/4	63 1/4	60 3/4	59 1/4	57 3/4	59 3/4	58 3/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	60	60	60	59	59
Barley																			
Minneapolis	46 3/4	43 3/4	44 1/4	42 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	46 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4
Winnipeg	37 3/4	37	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 3/4	38	38 3/4	38 3/4
Milwaukee	49 3/4	46	47 1/4	45	45	43 3/4	60 3/4	59 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	45	47 1/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	48	49 1/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4
Chicago	49 3/4	46	47 1/4	45	45	43 3/4	45 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	45	47 1/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	48	49 1/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4

*Wheat price in gold cents Dec. 11: Chicago, 56 1/2; Winnipeg, 41 1/2; Liverpool, 48 3/4.



Dan A. Southwell, Buffalo, N. Y.

He who sows courtesy reaps Friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers Love.—St. Basil.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 23.—Our corn crop is about normal. The farmers are holding it.—Wen Dachstiner, Cherry Elvtr. Co.

Walford, Ia., Nov. 29.—Our corn crop slightly smaller than last year, but is of excellent quality.—Nelis E. Werland.

Tipton, Ia., Nov. 25.—Our corn crop is normal and of better quality than a year ago. But no one is selling.—G. M. Crosby.

Waukee, Ia.—Our corn crop is a little better than last year and of excellent quality.—Ben Curler, Des Moines Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Fairfax, Ia., Nov. 29.—Our corn crop is good and the quality is better than a year ago. All of it is sound and dry, grading 2 and 3.—Wm. Behle.

Seatonville, Ill., Nov. 23.—Our corn crop is about as good as will be found in the state. It is fully up to normal.—A. J. Torri, Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co.

Dedham, Ia., Dec. 6.—Our corn crop is fully up to normal, but we expect a majority of the farmers to seal their corn unless the market gets up.—W. E. Loeltz, Farmers Service Co.

Bennett, Ia., Nov. 25.—Our corn crop was as good as ever and of fine quality. The movement is slow, farmers selling only what they have to.—H. E. Buttolph, Buttolph Grain Co.

Dallas Center, Ia., Dec. 4.—We have a fine crop of corn. But all the farmers are sealing their stocks, and we believe we may as well close up the elevator for the next six months—until the effects of the loans are felt.—L. L. Mortimer, Farmers Co-op, Grain Co.

Potter, Neb., Nov. 22.—Just returned from an 800-mile trip from Cheyenne County to Omaha. Corn cribs all full and piles in every yard. Quality good. A hundred hogs in every farmer's yard. Growing winter wheat looks fine all the way thru, but the whole state needs moisture badly before winter sets in.—Lee D. Hagemeister.

Portland, Ore.—Bumper crops of winter wheat thruout the Palouse (Wash.) district and in the northern part of the Big Bend are being predicted on account of the mild weather. The wheat has an exceptionally good start, shows a heavy stand, and should be in condition to withstand winter frosts. Winter wheat plantings this fall were heavier than last year.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—Weather conditions were largely favorable for excellent progress of fall farm work. Altho the ground is too dry for good plowing, considerable of that work was done. Winter grains are generally healthy, tho growth is short and moisture is needed. Due to dry soil, the winds of the past few weeks have uncovered the roots of winter grains to some extent in places.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

World Wheat Situation Dec. 1

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—The world wheat situation indicates permissible exports during the crop year ending July, 1934, of 579,000,000 leaving a total carryover next July 1st of 463,000,000 bus. compared with a total carryover in the same countries of 738,000,000 bus. last July 1st.

Figures for the principal countries follow, six ciphers omitted:

	Carry- over July 1, 1933	Crop	Home Needs	Sur- plus	May over still next export July	
United States	385	515	680	220	41	173
All Canada	230	272	120	382	152	132
Argentina	57	240	95	202	60	92
Australia	46	150	55	141	58	46
Russia	...	...	...	37	23	...
Others	20	450	410	60	20	20

Totals 738 1,627 1,360 1,042 354 463
—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

Voda, Kan., Nov. 25.—We are badly in need of rain in the western half of the state. At the time this is being written, we are having one of the worst dust storms in our history. We had a very short crop here this year; in fact, we had only about one-third of the business we usually have. We are deprived of considerable business by truckers hauling in grain and also coal, naturally taking the good risks and leaving the balance to firms that were established here before trucks were ever built, to carry thru these trying times.—Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Alfred Rensmeyer, Mgr.

Australian Crops

Adelaide, S. A.—The latest estimate of the 1933-4 Australian wheat crop as compiled from figures supplied by state statisticians is at a total of 175 million bus. These figures are an increase of about 10 million bus. on the estimate made 6 weeks earlier, and the improvement is attributed to heavy rains that fell in many wheat areas.

This country will probably require approximately 55 million bus. for seed, flour and stock leaving an exportable surplus of 120 million bushels or 15 million bushels in excess of quota allowed for 1st year under international agreement. The additional 15 million bushels may be exported the following year when the quota is fixed at 150 million bushels, making 255 million bushels in the 2 years. The position is therefore that Australia will be able to export almost the whole of it under the agreement.

The barley crop is most favorable but harvest will depend on weather conditions during November—the peak period of growth. There will be a larger crop this year, than for 1932-33 when the exported quantity was 3,250,000 bus., providing conditions are good. Increased acreage has been sown and export should start in December, 1933.—L. C. Menz of Russell, Menz & Co.

Winter Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.—Acreage planted to winter wheat this year is estimated to be 100.1% of last year's 39,985,000 acres, or 40,049,000.

Natural abandonment looks at present as tho it probably will be well above average next spring to around 15 to 20% but this expectation can change markedly either way.

Close observers report considerable wheat sown purportedly for non-commercial livestock pasture because of short 1932 feed crops. These growers, if under the allotment, seem to consider it morally and legally within their rights to plant this acreage and leave it for harvest if nature, thru abandonment, brings their regular acreage for harvest below 85% of their average harvested—and in some cases of their average planted—acreage. In so far as this action alone is concerned, actual abandonment will be less than natural abandonment if natural losses are heavy, and larger than natural abandonment if natural losses are below average.

Many other new factors have affected seeding operations and will bear upon actual abandonment. Most important of these are other crop benefits, and activities of non-benefit farmers, especially the mortgage company type. It is these artificial factors, so difficult of calculation, together with the effect of politics on plans, that upset production control.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Low Wheat Condition

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—The condition of wheat in the week ending Dec. 1 was about 75.1% of normal. This is slightly higher than a year ago, but with this exception a record low. A ten-year average is 83% of normal. The condition is somewhat similar to that of a year ago but not quite so severe. Low estimates are reported from Kansas, northwest Texas and Oklahoma, Colorado and Idaho. The drought, the principal cause of low condition, was partially broken by rains on Dec. 1 and 2, which may check the declining trend. We interpret the acreage and condition as suggesting a crop of about 458,000,000 bus.

Winter wheat acreage sown this fall is estimated to be 39,670,000 acres, or 99.2% of the acreage sown a year ago. If the acreage had been reduced 15% below the average acreage sown for the crops of 1930, 1931 and 1932 (42,500,000 acres), as sought by the government, the acreage would have been 36,125,000 acres.

Rye acreage sown is estimated 4,872,000, an increase of only 223,000 acres, or 4.1%, compared with a year ago. This small increase is somewhat surprising, for expectations were for a considerable increase. But weather conditions in the Dakotas, the heavy rye producing states, were unfavorable for seeding, which prevented the full intended seeding. The condition is a record low of 74% of normal; a ten-year average is 87. It is difficult to make a quantitative interpretation at this time; but the acreage

and condition would seem to suggest a crop of 36 to 38 million bus.

Disappearance of Oats.—The abnormal shortage of oats has become intensified by the relatively rapid rate of consumption, up to Dec. 1. Reports from our correspondents indicate that 52.6% of the crop has been consumed or marketed, as compared with 38.7% similarly estimated a year ago and 43.3, the usual or normal percentage.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chiseling Doesn't Pay

"Chiseling doesn't pay," remarked a business man in a field quite removed from the grain business, in an interview a few days ago. "I got my eye-teeth cut early."

"Discovering that a large buyer of paint oils would likely give me an order if I cut my price sufficiently to get under that of the man from whom he regularly bought, I thought I saw opportunity to get in on the trade he could offer and gradually work him up to a profitable basis. So I cut my price to a profitless figure, and got the order."

"The next time he offered business, I bid on the regular basis. His order went right back to the man from whom he had normally been buying his stuff."

"I followed up with a visit. Wanted to know why I hadn't been given the order. 'Because,' I was told, 'your price was no better than the other fellow's. Why should we change our source of supply if it is performing satisfactorily, and you can offer no inducement beyond what we are already getting?'"

"That cured me. I had learned what I believe to be an important lesson. If you chisel prices in hopes of muscling in on another dealer's business, you must keep right on cutting prices to hold it. The moment you try to make the account profitable it goes right back to the man from whom you lured it."

"A little while ago an extensive buyer called up to give me an order for six cars of oil. After ordering he announced that he was in the market for two cars of another product we handle that he had been buying from another source. 'In view of the order for six cars of your oil you ought to be able to make me a pretty good inducement on these other two cars,' he said."

"What is the matter with your present source of supply?" I asked him.

"Not a thing, except that you ought to be able to make me a better price," he replied.

"Well, I want that business, but I want it on a sound basis. If I chisel in with a price now to induce you to give it to me, I'll have to chisel in with a price the next time you order, too, or you'll go right back to the fellow you've been buying from. Isn't that right?"

"The fellow admitted it was right. He saved the order for the other fellow. I'm no hog. How much better it is for me to sit here with a profit on six carloads of oil, and for the other fellow to have the profit on two carloads, than it is for me to give away part of my profit to get the order for the two carloads, and have the other fellow chisel in on me on some other deal."

"Every once in a while I lose business that normally comes to me. It is gone for a time, but one day the telephone rings again and I'm asked for a quotation and given an order. Then I know a chiseler has tried to bring his prices to a profitable basis. A chiseler holds business only by continuing to chisel, and eventually either learns better or goes out of business."

Some inquiries have been received as to the possible effects on our flaxseed situation in this country of this Government's recognition of Russia. We have been in communication for several years with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The best advice we can secure from that source is that practically no flaxseed has been exported from Russia during that period. While it is true that Russia grows a large quantity of flaxseed, the bulk of the crop is utilized for fiber rather than for seed.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

To give happiness and to do good, there is our only law, our anchor of salvation, our beacon light, our reason for existing.—Amiel's Journal.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Victor, Ia., Nov. 29.—We expect 80% of our farmers to sign up for loans on their corn.—E. S. Yeisley.

Bayard, Ia., Dec. 5.—Farmers are sealing their corn. Nothing moving at all, and it won't until we can pay as much as the government will loan.—Ray Smith, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bagley, Ia., Dec. 5.—Farmers are sealing their corn, and grain dealers do not expect to buy much under 45c a bu. Probably 80% of our corn is in cribs satisfactory for sealing.—Ela C. Phipps, North Iowa Grain Co.

Jamaica, Ia., Dec. 5.—Farmers are taking advantage of the government loan plan wherever cribs are satisfactory for sealing. We expect little of our fine crop of corn to move this winter.—G. R. Clark, Garland & Clark.

Marengo, Ia., Nov. 29.—About 90% of our farmers have signified intention of borrowing 45c a bu. from the government and sealing up their corn. They sell only what is necessary for pocket money.—R. A. Reece, Marengo Grain Co.

Cottage Grove, Ind., Dec. 8.—Corn husking is completed in this vicinity. Later planted corn is of very good quality. Wheat looking fair, but not stooling extra well. Rain at present time would be very beneficial.—J. H. Bell.

Flaxseed Receipts in U. S. and Canada

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 9.—Flaxseed markets showed no great changes during the week either in domestic or foreign markets. Prices for seed at Minneapolis and Duluth drifted slowly downward. Stocks of both linseed oil and flaxseed are smaller than they have been in years. Future supplies are not apt to prove burdensome. The receipts of flaxseed in the Northwestern markets the last four years follow:

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Aug.	5,500,000	2,615,000	2,474,000	1,426,000
Sept.	4,100,000	3,382,000	3,107,000	1,780,000
Oct.	2,000,000	1,992,000	1,429,000	626,000
Nov.	1,400,000	1,174,000	839,000	449,000

Total bus. 13,000,000 9,163,000 7,849,000 4,281,000

We wish to point out, particularly, the steadily diminishing supplies of flaxseed in our Northwest. Grasshoppers and hot dry weather largely account for this situation.

Flaxseed shipments from Port Arthur and Fort William, Canada, this year total 503,000 bus., of which 180,000 have come to this country. The stocks ten days ago in these two Canadian Lake Superior Ports were 392,000 bus. as compared with 594,000 bus. at the same time last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November compared with November, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	77,599	8,423	48,015	1,511,717
Boston	471,996	717,426	.....	509,365
Chicago	1,176,000	235,000	1,739,000	1,693,000
Cincinnati	281,600	534,000	260,800	536,000
Duluth	1,830,103	5,531,844	7,577,099	14,543,999
Ft. Wm.	12,655,951	16,962,506	18,440,084	20,012,121
Ft. Worth	267,200	672,000	422,400	1,083,200
Hutchinson	564,200	1,194,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	312,000	227,000	141,000	359,000
Los Angeles	300,800	406,400	.....	.....
Milwaukee	159,700	732,965	642,800	567,550
Min'polis	2,926,951	4,360,720	2,289,180	1,969,810
New Orleans	194,763	14,167	27,475	65,968
Omaha	900,800	433,600	1,470,000	1,439,200
Peoria	126,000	36,000	129,600	163,200
St. Joseph	219,200	382,400	321,600	1,294,000
St. Paul	272,200	291,300	.....	.....
Seattle	819,200	803,200	.....	.....
Sioux City	49,600	59,200	.....	28,000
Superior	1,239,759	2,671,758	7,163,573	9,382,460
Toledo	537,600	186,200	320,340	531,475
Vancouver	4,924,112	12,263,601	4,843,154	12,338,845
Wichita	541,500	799,500	387,000	403,500

Cottage Grove, Ind., Dec. 8.—Very little corn being offered for sale at less than 50c per bu. No wheat moving here.—J. H. Bell.

Fairfax, Ia., Nov. 29.—Movement of grain is slow, farmers selling only what they find necessary to get a little cash.—J. L. Clafin, Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Woodbine, Ia., Nov. 20.—The strike had very little influence on the grain trade. The situation in this county is such that we will not have enough corn to feed us, and later in the season we will no doubt have to ship corn in.—A. E. DeCou.

Stuart, Neb. Dec. 6.—As drouth conditions destroyed a good oat prospect and greatly reduced rye and wheat yield, there is only enough grain for local needs—hardly that much. Some oats will be shipped in. Have had but little rain as yet and more will be needed to put soil in condition.—Wm. Krotter Co.

Baltimore, Md.—An unusual occurrence was the arrival, Dec. 7, of the steamship "Edwin Christensen" from the Pacific Northwest with a cargo of 38,000 bus. white oats, consigned to J. A. Manger & Co. The oats graded No. 1 white and showed a test weight of 41½ pounds. The cargo was unloaded into the Port Covington elevator of the Western Maryland, from which point the oats will be distributed. Experienced grain men pronounced them the heaviest and the whitest oats seen in this market in years.—R. C. N.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 8.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending Dec. 1 were as follows: Western country elevators, 104,449,178 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevators, 5,097,491; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 4,731,201; Vancouver and New Westminster, 12,818,275; Victoria, 433,651; Prince Rupert elevator, 1,092,150; Churchill, 2,475,779; Fort William and Port Arthur, 59,340,139; in-transit lakes, 2,350,577; eastern elevators—lake ports, 25,486,525; eastern elevators—sbd. ports, 10,325,999; U. S. lake ports, 10,768,377; U. S. Atlantic Seaboard ports, 3,705,448; totals, 243,074,790 bus.; same week previous year, 237,193,894 bus. The total of oats was 20,264,183 bus., of barley, 11,880,027, of flaxseed 707,606 and of rye 4,173,523; compared with oats 9,115,034 bus., barley 6,023,932, flaxseed 1,582,015 and rye 4,770,382 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November compared with November, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	71,453	57,838	.....	.....
Boston	2,875	1,850	.....	.....
Chicago	9,703,000	7,396,000	5,882,000	7,010,000
Cincinnati	237,000	112,500	99,000	172,500
Duluth	254,425	13,193	569,962	.....
Ft. Wm.	.....	19,655	.....	11,961
Ft. Worth	195,000	85,500	7,500	15,000
Hutchinson	24,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,582,000	1,000,500	1,260,000	1,093,500
Los Angeles	427,500	337,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,438,235	280,120	772,700	460,375
Min'polis	1,629,410	337,120	681,060	274,910
N. Orleans	296,392	632,420	67,270	41,642
Omaha	1,216,600	378,000	943,600	204,400
Peoria	2,022,500	1,224,750	1,005,200	486,850
St. Joseph	1,071,000	264,000	939,000	135,000
St. Paul	38,572	15,715	.....	.....
Seattle	39,000	18,000	.....	.....
Sioux City	540,000	45,000	405,000	29,000
Superior	279,403	9,904	565,950	.....
Toledo	198,750	78,750	84,685	35,390
Wichita	166,400	5,200	57,200	.....

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November compared with November, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	68,111	9,888	.....	.....
Boston	925	3,300	.....	.....
Chicago	1,231,000	11,000	426,000	53,000
Cincinnati	29,400	2,800	1,400	.....
Duluth	90,989	72,900	107,979	374,676
Ft. Wm.	34,922	47,099	55,000	462,006
Ft. Worth	6,000	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	31,500	3,000	6,000	.....
Min'polis	14,750	1,460	16,315	4,575
Min'polis	269,560	338,320	279,490	174,000
Omaha	18,200	26,600	32,200	14,000
Peoria	21,600	.....	8,400	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,750	.....	.....
Seattle	37,500	37,500	.....	.....
Sioux City	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	39,935	53,352	10,071	191,020
Vancouver	1,460	.....	.....	198

Templeton, Ia., Dec. 6.—We expect our farmers to take advantage of the government loans on corn. The movement of grain has practically ceased.—Chas. Dozier Grain Co.

Total shipments of the Argentine flax crop from Jan. 1. to Nov. 25 were 51,551,000 bus. Total shipments from India from Apr. 1 to Nov. 25 were 11,263,000 bus., as compared with 1,888,000 bus. in 1932.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Application of Processing Taxes

Farmers who take wheat, corn, hogs or other commodities, subject to the processing tax, to mills or other processing plants to be manufactured into flour, meal, fresh or cured pork, or other products, and who endeavor to escape the processing tax by signing an affidavit that the product is for consumption by their own family, employees or household, but who in fact sell or exchange it for groceries or other merchandise, are subject, upon conviction, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than five years or both, under Section 19 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which makes applicable the penalties under the Revenue laws.

Persons who, to evade paying a processing tax, sign affidavits to the effect that they are producers of wheat, corn or other taxed commodities, when such is not the case, also are liable to prosecution. This means that any person who processes taxed commodities, not of his own raising, for home consumption, is required to pay the tax.

Storekeepers who accept from a producer, flour, pork or other commodities upon which a processing tax is due but has not been paid, are subject to prosecution for conspiring with the producer to evade the tax. Commodities on which processing taxes have been levied by Congress thus far are wheat, cotton, corn, hogs and tobacco, designated as basic commodities.

Any person delivering any product to any organization exclusively for charitable distribution or use shall be entitled to a refund of the amount of the tax paid.

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November compared with November, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	10,808	27,119	.....	.....
Boston	13,600	39,475	.....	.....
Chicago	1,024,000	566,000	1,439,000	937,000
Cincinnati	68,000	128,000	56,000	132,000
Duluth	701,819	31,332	525,130	81,040
Ft. Wm.	1,491,910	1,469,139	1,507,527	1,666,571
Ft. Worth	94,000	28,000	32,000	60,000
Indianapolis	416,000	736,000	478,000	1,068,000
Los Angeles	34,000	42,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	177,840	25,080	234,300	110,000
Min'polis	587,280	706,660	515,480	117,740
Montreal	41,936	127,737	32,516	68,689
Omaha	82,000	86,000	184,000	54,000
Peoria	185,000	96,000	218,000	114,000
St. Joseph	346,000	196,000	5,000	42,000
St. Paul	17,000	2,500	.....	.....
Seattle	50,000	50,000	.....	.....
Sioux City	35,000	40,000	38,000	60,000
Superior	511,405	23,900	10,071	191,030
Toledo	386,860	235,750	211,210	292,510
Vancouver	109,852	1,043,374	349,821	485,739
Wichita	4,500	1,500	1,500	.....

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November compared with November, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	6,284	208	.....	.....
Boston	825	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	415,000	297,000	94,000	71,000
Cincinnati	24,600	1,600	.....	.....
Duluth	151,614	703,147	903,891	1,279,510
Ft. Wm.	576,089	432,963	765,632	439,573
Ft. Worth	1,600	6,400	1,600	4,800
Los Angeles	182,400	203,200	.....	.....
Milwaukee	904,590	735,590	246,225	207,700
Min'polis	1,488,690	1,516,270	847,250	1,009,490
Omaha	19,200	14,400	8,000	6,400
Peoria	249,200	104,300	117,600	5,600
St. Joseph	767,324	684,500	.....	646,417
Seattle	27,200	25,600	.....	.....
Sioux City	20,000	32,000	26,000	28,000
Superior	81,088	230,914	858,515	545,041
Toledo	1,200	2,400	1,365	.....
Vancouver	28,285	161,744	184,783	72,500
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	1,300

A. A. A. Hearing on Grain Exchange Code

The 2-day hearing on the Grain Exchange Code began Nov. 27 in the Italian Gardens of the Hotel Mayflower at Washington, with John T. Pearson presiding.

HOWARD ELLIS, rep. the Grain Com'ite on Nat'l Affairs, was the first witness, and he began by describing the organization of the Com'ite and its representative character. He said the grain trade should not voluntarily surrender its right of self-government.

E. J. GRIMES, Minneapolis, Minn., chairman of the Grain Com'ite on Nat'l Affairs: If we wanted to go out and destroy effectiveness of marketing we could agree on a very much higher margin call than 10%. Without being permitted to spread with a minimum of margin, of money deposited, I think that half of our efficiency in providing a cash market would be eliminated.

We do not think limitation of daily fluctuations is desirable as a general market regulation.

This code is going to promote fair competition between the exchanges.

E. W. BURGESS, Washington, economic advisor in the A. A. A., offered amendments to make the rules of the exchanges a part of the code, to require the business conduct com'ites to report to the Sec'y of Agriculture, to create a National Code Administration Com'ite with duties and powers prescribed by the Sec'y of Agriculture. Mr. Burgess said he offered these amendments as an individual citizen; but practically the entire time of the first day and part of the second were taken up by a discussion of his individual views.

HOWARD ELLIS objected that Burgess' amendment would require the business conduct com'ites to report not to the directors of the exchange, but to the Sec'y of Agriculture, in effect Government control of the exchanges. "It establishes a dictatorship and will not work."

FRED B. WELLS, Minneapolis: I am strongly in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. Burgess. It is almost going to the Russian system that if an error is made a man should immediately come under the criminal code. It would ultimately ruin the producers' market.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, agreed with Mr. Grimes' and Mr. Wells' statements.

R. P. BOYLAN, vice pres. Chicago Board of Trade: Dr. Crawford had a short position in the market. The business conduct com'ite called his attention and he corrected his short position. He had sold weekly privileges thru which he found himself in a long position; and then the com'ite called his attention to his long position, due to decline in the market.

J. M. MEHL, assistant chief of the Grain Futures Administration: I want to, for the records, state my position that any limitation of lines would be absolutely detrimental to the market and eventually to the farmer's prices.

S. P. ARNOT, Washington, Consultant of the A. A. A.: I do think that a limitation should be made.

MR. BOYLAN: Last February when the farmers were getting 8 to 10 cents for their corn we would have welcomed a 25,000,000-bu. line.

GEO. H. DAVIS, Kansas City: I indorse what Mr. Wells has said. It is an absurdity to put a margin of 10% on a spreader or hedger.

I happen to be a director and on the discount com'ite of the First National Bank, which is the largest national bank in the Southwest. It is a rule that we would not loan money to any elevator concern that did not convince us he kept

hedged all the time. We do not have any trouble finding that out. We turned down concerns that were worth almost as much money as the bank and our judgment in later years when those concerns passed out of the business arena was justified.

PETER B. CAREY, pres. Chicago Board of Trade: I would much rather see the Government take the grain trade over entirely than so restrict us and put so many inhibitions upon us that it would be impossible to operate.

HERBERT M. MORGAN, New York, rep. the Produce Exchange: I agree with what has been said on the proposed amendment to the code. Our exchange is on record as approving the code as it stands.

EDGAR B. BLACK, Buffalo, rep. the Corn Exchange: The amendment would have a tendency to drive people out of the grain business.

EDWARD BROWN, St. Louis, 2d v. p. of Merchants Exchange: Mr. Burgess' proposed amendment making a substitution for Article IV (making exchange rules a part of the code and requiring the business conduct com'ites to report to Sec'y of Agriculture) would make it almost impossible to continue in the grain business.

V. B. PARRY, of the A. A. A. consumers' counsel, offered amendments to the code limiting an individual line to 2,000,000 bus.; authorizing sec'y of agriculture to permit deliveries in cars any day in a contract month, permitting deliveries in markets other than in which sold, authorizing limitations on daily fluctuations as approved by the Sec'y of Agriculture.

MR. GRIMES: I think these amendments will accomplish very little. In our opinion, it would not be advisable to submit to the Sec'y every supposed violation of the code. It seems to me that the exchanges themselves have the machinery to enforce their own rules by fine, suspension or expulsion.

FRED H. CLUTTON, Chicago, sec'y Board of Trade: We thought everything could be carried out under the code provisions with the business conduct com'ite rule now in force in Chicago, but on Oct. 14 we received a telegram that the administration requested that we insert the old 1926 rule. Chicago refused, but after a series of meetings accepted it.

MR. GRIMES: The 1926 business conduct com'ite rule was drafted in conference with the Sec'y of Agriculture and was accepted uniformly by all the contract markets.

ARTHUR LINDLEY, Chicago: I think it is a matter of very little importance whether or not the 1926 or 1929 is the rule that prevails. The mere fact that a member does make speculative trades for himself does not seem to me to be an unholy situation, if his interest in speculative trades is not the issue.

MR. ELLIS: We still think the issue between Mr. Burgess and ourselves is "Shall the exchanges write the rules, or shall the Government do it?"

IRVING B. GOLDSMITH, rep. the National Grain Corporation: We propose to add to Article VII "Any exchange shall grant all privileges to any co-operative ass'n of producers having adequate financial responsibility. No rule shall be construed to forbid patronage dividends."

We were not invited to participate in the formulation of a code.

MR. GRIMES: Mr. Milnor was present not only at the meetings with Mr. Peek, Mr. Westervelt and Mr. Theis, but Mr. Milnor participated in a preliminary hearing before the formal

hearing. As chairman of that meeting I asked him for suggestions.

MR. ELLIS: Prior to that meeting Mr. Huff was present and made suggestions regarding the groundwork of the code. Aug. 9 there was another meeting and Mr. Milnor was present. So I say the Farmers National did participate in those informal meetings.

CAL A. WARD, Kansas City, rep. the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, read a telegram to Sec'y of Agriculture that the Farmers Union demands a change in Grain Exchange Code placing the burden of proof on the exchange instead of on the co-operative whose eligibility for exchange membership has been challenged.

Our application for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade was granted only after agreeing not to pay patronage dividends.

MR. ELLIS: The co-operatives should not ask for any special privileges.

MR. PEARSON: Eight days will be allowed for filing briefs.

Adjourned.

Among the first of the briefs to be filed was one by J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, Dec. 6, arguing that co-operatives who have been recognized by the federal credit organizations as lawfully organized should be granted membership in the exchanges.

Flour Moth in Elevator Bins

Recently a Nebraska line house operator received information from one of its agents that the top of the elevator was alive with some kind of moths. Inquiry disclosed that the insect was the Mediterranean moth.

Later the agent reported that three large bins of corn were heating and gave off a very strange odor. On handling over the corn was cooled quickly and the odor disappeared. Shipments of the same corn were graded No. 2 in every case.

Trouble persisted in the same elevator. Another bin was found with the top of the grain covered with a mat of larvae and webs. Altho the insect does not eat the corn, the mat of webbing shuts off the circulation of air and causes the corn to heat. Only a few kernels had been seen where the germ of the corn was eaten.

Spots in the bins are warmer than others and in one place were half a dozen chunks of corn and chaff as large as two fists burned black, supposedly because in a few very dirty places the corn was damp when put away.

The Mediterranean flour moth lays small white eggs in crevices. At a temperature of 80 to 90 degrees Fahr. they hatch in about three days and the larvae attain their full growth in about 40 days. As the larvae, or so-called worms, crawl about, an enormous amount of silk is spun which mats together while the larvae are searching for a place to spin their cocoons. The larvae when full grown are from one-half to five-eighths of an inch long, often with a distinctly pink tinge. The adult moth has a wing expanse of less than an inch. Entomologists know the insect as *Ephestia kuehniella*.

Preventive measures, including cleanliness,



The Mediterranean flour moth: a, Moth; b, same from side, resting; c, larva; d, pupa (enlarged); e, abdominal joint of larva (more enlarged). The adult moth, with a wing expanse of a trifle less than 1 inch, is leaden gray in color, marked with transverse wavy black markings. The full grown larva is whitish or pinkish in color, with small black spots, and is about one-half an inch long. (Chittenden)

are of the greatest value in reducing loss due to this moth. Heat of 118 to 125 degrees Fahr., maintained for several hours, will kill the insects, and the liquid and gaseous fumigants used to kill weevil are also effective against the moth or its larvae. Among the fumigants so used are chloropicrin (Larvacide) or (Ansul Grain Fumigant) sprinkled on top of the grain; hydrocyanic acid gas, hazardous to human life; and the newer Proxate, which is neither explosive nor dangerous to humans.

New Workhouse for Elevator T at Minneapolis

The Cargill Grain Company was unfortunate in losing its workhouse at Elevator "T" in Minneapolis by a fire on June 8th and it was necessary to provide facilities to take care of the four million bushels of storage operated in connection with that plant. Instead of rebuilding a workhouse on the site of the one that burned, the company elected to erect a structure between two sets of storage tanks with equipment capable of handling its immediate needs.

A two-car trackshed has been provided over the tracks on the west side of the plant, in which is provided two carload capacity unloading pits. Each pit is equipped with automatic shoveling machines and a Hutchinson grain door remover which is powered from the shovel shaft. A bifurcated carloading spout is also provided on one track for loading out grain. The trackshed is constructed of structural steel on a reinforced concrete foundation and covered on sides and roof with galvanized corrugated metal. Below the receiving pits is a belt for conveying grain from the pits to the leg which is located in a tower at the end of one set of storage tanks.

This tower is constructed of structural steel on a reinforced concrete foundation, and in addition to the elevator leg it houses a 3,000-bushel garner and a 2,500-bushel hopper scale. The scale discharge is arranged to load onto the belt conveyors going to the storage tanks in both directions.

The basement belts were arranged so as to discharge the grain being drawn from storage into the elevator leg for shipping. As this plant is not intended for cleaning, no arrangement was made for regular cleaning except that two monitors and three superior separators were placed on the bin floor to take care of any cleaning emergency. A small cleaning leg has been provided on the outside of the storage to facilitate that work. Access to the top of the tower is by stairs and Humphrey elevator.

Power for the operation of the plant is provided by a Diesel plant which was built in conjunction with this work.

Switching of cars is accomplished by the use of a gasoline locomotive, and an engine house provided for housing it when not in use.

A new spacious building was constructed for the office force, and includes offices for the grain inspectors and welfare quarters for the elevator workmen. The plant was designed and built by the James Stewart Corporation.

Wheat Checks to Farmers Who Agree to Reduce

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced Dec. 9 that 77,021 checks have gone to farmers in 359 counties and the total amount paid was \$4,388,434. Most of the early payments, however, have gone to counties where wheat production is small and the bulk of the first adjustment payments are yet to be made. Payments already made represent 6 per cent of the estimated \$70,000,000, which is payable to farmers as soon as their acreage contracts reach Washington and are approved.

Payments made to states to date are: Colorado, \$7,176; Illinois, \$175,078; Indiana, \$622,340; Iowa, \$112,615; Kansas, \$1,324,543; Kentucky, \$10,594; Maryland, \$347,147; Michigan,

\$92,505; Minnesota, \$128,084; Missouri, \$416,238; Nebraska, \$252,348; Nevada, \$15,985; New York, \$6,557; North Carolina, \$8,101; Ohio, \$507,218; South Dakota, \$42,100; Utah, \$5,836; Virginia, \$282,192; West Virginia, \$28,864.

Finding Facts Promotes Profits

An Indiana grain dealer sat at a desk piled high with tied bundles of sales slips.

"Talk fast," he said to a visitor, "and I'll just keep right on working while you talk. One of our farmer patrons was in this morning and wanted to know how much clover seed he bought last year. The only thing he could tell me about it was that the purchase was made in July, or August, or September. And the only way we have of digging up the information is by going thru all these mouse-chewed sales slips for those months. No use in your waiting for me to finish. It is an afternoon's job."

"If we had a girl here, or a bookkeeper, who did nothing but look after the books of the company, it would be nice to keep one of those complicated systems that tell a fellow everything he wants to know about his business," is a common expression around elevator offices, particularly those run by one man, or those run by a manager, with the aid of an elevator man. The expression is usually followed with, "But since I've got to run the elevator, and keep the books too, our bookkeeping must be kept just

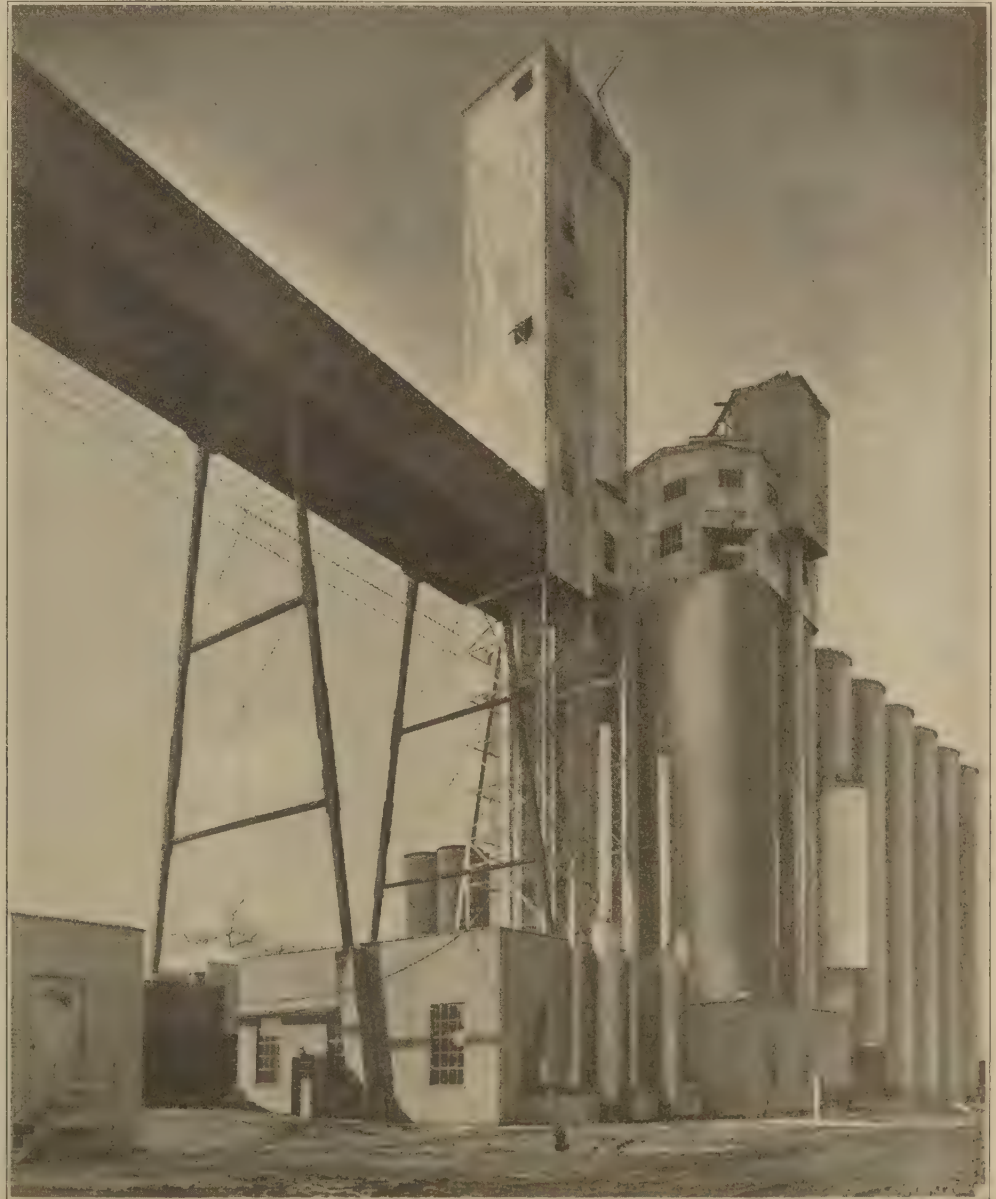
as simple as possible. We never make two entries where one will do."

Oftener than not such expressions are a veiled confession of a distaste for the labor of keeping books, and a self-sufficient excuse for neglect to keep adequate records. The road to failure is strewn with such excuses, for failures like to kid themselves.

The purpose in keeping adequate records is neither to make work for a manager nor to relieve him from it. It is to provide a readily understandable picture of the position of the business with relation to its costs, its profits, its leaks, its inventories and other factors that enter into the success or failure of the enterprise.

Every business has its own bookkeeping problem. Often individual businesses have individual record keeping problems. These problems will respond to a bit of thought on the part of the management, or to the efficient systems which an auditor, familiar with the requirements, can supply.

But it should be remembered that records are useless unless they can quickly produce desired information, that complete, quick-reference records command the respect of patrons, and that only such records can be assembled into picture-drawing statements which will enable a manager to plug leaks, increase business volume, and improve the return from investment in business properties.



New Working House for Elevator "T" at Minneapolis

Annual Meeting of South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n

C. JENSEN, Putney, called the 27th annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota to order at 9:30 Dec. 5 at Mitchell, S. D., and in his address referred to the New Deal: We tried to follow it, to acquiesce regardless of what we think. There are difficulties in the way of applying the allotment plan. We fear consumer rebellion against internal revenue taxes.

Kansas evades the processing tax while getting most of the benefits.

HON. C. A. CHRISTOPHERSON, Sioux Falls, S. D., spoke on "Agriculture, Its Future Outlook," taking a hopeful view of the allotment plan. "Do not blame public officials. Blame the public for demands on officials. The right to tax is the power to destroy, and there is a pay day coming."

HON. H. A. USTRUD, Huron, S. D., expressed sensible views on "Our Tax Problems." "Select better men to go to the legislature," he said. "We need honesty, ability and energy."

A. L. BERG, Baltic, advocated business ability in the elevator, that the farmers' elevator companies finance themselves and that price fixing might be helpful.

B. F. BENSON, Minneapolis: I believe our leadership is capable and will guide us out of the depression. The diagnosis has been made and I believe we are on the up grade.

The future trading markets have functioned remarkably well during these 80 years.

Our domestic prices have usually been above the world market. Good economists recognize the value of our marketing system.

The man who sells grain right from the machine gets as much as the fellow who holds.

Speculation has its bad features, as in July when buyers unloaded insufficiently margined holdings, and the crash came.

The road ahead is not so clear when the powers that be are trying this and that. We are glad to get fewer bushels to handle if the farmer benefits.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, delivered an able address on "Relationship of the N. R. A. to the A. A. A."

My judgment is that if the program fails, it will fail because of the fact that we have not made a united frontal attack with the machinery and ammunition provided us. There is too much jealousy and too little sympathy with each for the other in our national crisis. I took occasion to call attention last year to the fact that we need to give more heed to the golden rule in the affairs of life, recognize the rights of each other, and realize that we, as a class of tradesmen, business men, employees, employers or whatever position we occupy, are not alone in this depression.

J. J. MURPHY, Pierre, railroad commissioner, believed in a sound dollar, not a manipulated dollar. It is not right to protect industry and neglect the farm. We have had 14 cases before us of rentals for sites on railroad ground. We settled all but three. The railroads wanted to go to court but later came to an agreement on the basis we established.

As the railroads can move elevators off the site in default of payment, it is better to file a complaint than to use strong-arm methods.

W. P. CARROLL, supervisor U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Chicago, speaking on "Proposed Changes in Federal Grain Standards," said a multiplicity of grades was necessary because of the difference in wheats in different sections of the country, and exhibited charts of the changes.

A. C. WETTESTAD, Colton, S. D., presided at the managers' session Thursday.

C. C. ARNOLD, Omaha, had as his topic "Safety in Insurance." It is wisest not to take a chance. A wire in the grain pit put out an eye. One driving along the road and not looking ran into an abutment. Another scratched

his finger, did not bind it up with an antiseptic and developed infection. One man injured himself handling 2-bushel bags of wheat all day. A drunken man in the cupola was a hazard but was drunk enough not to hurt himself.

JOS. ATKINS of the taxation office at Pierre answered questions on the gross income tax and complimented the ass'n on their co-operation in applying the law. Some are kept poor paying the other fellow's tax, as when a farmer ships in his own name across the line, paying no tax, he said.

Directors can require one to register on more than one occupation. South Dakota has \$25,000,000 in delinquent taxes. There is the problem of buying from truck driver, paying the tax 4 times. Business within the state is

When any lot of corn consists of 50 per cent taxable, even if owner lives outside.

Co-operative livestock shipments are not taxable. The law makes a tax collector out of the managers. They should collect the tax in making the sale. Elevators register as wholesalers and retailers.

I. W. OVERTON, Webster, S. D., speaking on "Switching and Reconsignment Charges," declared that this tax was a war measure and since the war is over the tax is illegal.

The switching charge at Minneapolis is \$1.50 and \$3 per car; and reconsigning \$2 on hold-over. "We should adopt resolutions condemning this charge and make a united protest."

J. J. MURPHY, Railroad Commissioner: If you have a grievance, give us the facts in the case. When the time for hearing is set have witnesses there. Testimony of man hurt is more important.

A. F. NELSON, sec'y Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke on "Co-operative Loans." As to who can borrow money he said: One co-operative bank in each of the 12 federal reserve districts. The co-operative must not do

more business with non-members than with members.

The limit on loans is 60% of value. The rate is 4 to 4½%.

To overcome the objection to non-member business sell them stock for \$1 and apply the profits on the stock.

The resolutions com'tee was composed of W. J. Barrett, Hazel; Geo. Dixon, Aberdeen; W. J. A. Schappe, Putney; Elmer Graves, Raymond; Henry Hinrichs, Claremont; W. E. Brewster, Woonsocket, and H. O. Olson, Wentworth.

Argentina Fixes Prices

The Argentine government on Nov. 29 decreed that its grain regulation board would buy wheat at 62, corn at 44 cents and flaxseed at \$1.15 per bushel, thus raising prices 11 to 16 per cent above the previous level.

This action came as a consequence of the decision to permit the peso to find its natural level in the foreign exchange market, the purpose of the government being to sell the grain to exporters for pounds sterling, francs and marks, on which a profit will be taken to compensate for the loss on the grain. The expected depreciation of the peso will facilitate sales of grain abroad, and exert a bearish effect in the international wheat market.

Preparing to Receive Heavier Loads

Many oldtime wagon dumps and driveways have been unceremoniously crushed under the heavy loads of the modern trucks so that elevators have been put out of business right at the height of their busy season. Few far-sighted dealers operating elevators in sections having modern highways ever stop to repair an old time driveway or to replace a small dump. They build for the safe accommodation of the largest loads and thereby are saved from future expense and loss of business.

Today elevator operators of few sections would consider installing a truck scale of less than 20 tons capacity, yet, we find some installing scales of 15 tons capacity and occasionally 10 tons when their old scales give away under the stress of a heavy truck load. However, the day is not far away when the large trucks will make the use of small scales and driveways of light construction too hazardous to be tolerated in a modern elevator.

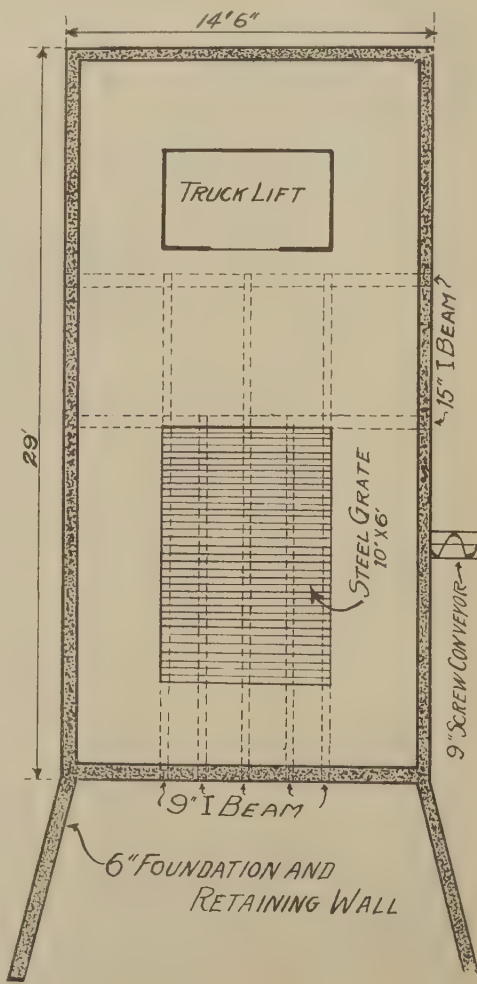
The Davenport Elevator Co., Davenport, Ia., viewed with alarm the size of the trucks that brought grain to its doors. Some of them were delivering as much as 400 bus. in a load. "We must have a receiving dump that will withstand large loads," decided Manager Lerigo.

The dump that was built is 29x14½ ft. on the ground and 12 ft. high, set apart from the elevator. It has a 6-inch concrete foundation and retaining wall all around. The heavy planked floor is supported by two 15-inch I-beams extending across driveway, one behind the truck lift, the other just ahead of the steel grating.

At right angles to these cross beams are five 9-inch I-beams extending lengthwise of driveway. Three of these beams extend from the entrance edge of platform to the cross beam behind the truck lift and the other two extend only to the cross beam at edge of the steel grating.

The truck lift is supported on an independent concrete foundation. The 10x6-ft. steel grating covers the steel hopped sink. A 9-inch screw conveys the grain to one of the legs in the elevator. The screw conveyor is run by a 3 h. p. motor.

The structure above the foundation is frame, iron clad. A passage-way is provided to the workfloor of the elevator. It is doubtful if trucks will ever haul too heavy a load for that driveway.



A Special Driveway for the Largest Trucks.

The Kansas Bonded Warehouse Law

By SCOTT S. BATEMAN
Supervising Warehouse Examiner

The purpose of the warehouse law is to protect the storer of grain and permit the warehouseman to issue either a negotiable or non-negotiable receipt, which may be used as collateral for loans obtained from financial institutions. Because of the financial standing of these licensed warehouses, together with the surety bond required and the practical and complete supervision given all public warehouses by the State Grain Inspection Department, the warehouse receipts of Kansas licensed and supervised warehouses are accepted by all bankers and financial agencies as collateral for loans. There has never been a dollar lost in a bonded elevator in Kansas that was licensed by the state, on a warehouse receipt or upon a warehouse bond. This law provides for the supervision of both terminal and country elevators, of which 100 are licensed, with a total capacity of 42,000,000 bushels. This is the plan that is in use in Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Dodge City, Topeka and Wellington—the terminal elevators where the department has official inspection by licensed inspectors, and official weights by bonded weighmasters. The department has a registrar at each of these points, who is under a \$5,000 bond to the state, and is authorized to register and cancel warehouse receipts. Each day the elevator reports to him the "ins" and "outs" of that industry. Each day the registrar takes this report to the local inspection office and verifies it, with the official weights and grades on file, as to its correctness. He registers and stamps the warehouse receipts with the Kansas State Grain Inspection "registration" stamp, countersigns them, and when they are returned he stamps them with a "cancellation" stamp and they are taken out of circulation. He keeps a daily balance of all grain in the industry and a daily balance of the outstanding receipts, and at no time are the outstanding warehouse receipts allowed to exceed the grain in the elevator. Each month the department requires a certified

statement as to the individual owners of the grain in storage. A copy is given to the local registrar and a copy is sent to the warehouse examiner.

Once a year the department requires a weigh-up, at which time each bin is sealed and an accurate weight and grade is had on all grain in that industry. A similar method has been in use in one of our markets for a number of years and found very satisfactory. The supervision of mill storage, operating under a terminal license, is the same as terminal elevators, with the added protection that all mill supply bins are kept sealed at all times except when the weighmaster of the department is weighing grain into them. These seals can only be applied or broken by the weighmasters, and a permanent record is kept of them.

The registered Kansas terminal-warehouse receipts, when supported by an acceptable financial statement, represent as good collateral as any warehouse receipt in the country and command the same interest rates as the best commercial paper.

In the local or country elevators, this is the plan where there is a demand for, or where use can be made of, the registered warehouse receipt for loan purposes. Following the general principles of the terminals, the department has appointed a local registrar, preferably some one in the bank where the elevator does its banking business, and requires the elevator to make a daily report to him of the business done. The registration and cancellation of the warehouse receipts is the same. The daily balance is kept and the same certified monthly report made. At irregular and unannounced times a measure-up is made of these country houses and the actual grain in storage checked with the outstanding warehouse receipts. The difference is that in the country elevators the department may not have official inspection or weights.

The warehouse receipt is negotiable or assignable paper and represents a certain number of bushels of grain of a certain grade in a certain warehouse, with the added safety of a corporate surety bond behind it, guaranteeing delivery of the grain upon demand. And in case of registered receipts, they have the daily

supervision of a disinterested and bonded person who checks the balances of the industry, issuing the receipts daily. In cases of financial difficulty the holders of warehouse receipts are preferred creditors.

A Commodious and Convenient Country Elevator

The new elevator, annex and office building illustrated herewith were built at Fernald, Iowa, on the Rock Island R. R., for the North Iowa Grain Co., which operates a line of grain elevators in Iowa. The line of elevators is under the management of L. C. Miller, who maintains headquarters in Cedar Rapids.

The main elevator is of 35,000 bushels' capacity and is equipped with one leg having an elevating capacity of 3200 bushels per hour. The power for this leg is furnished by a 10 HP. motor fitted to an improved new type head drive. A Gerber single distributor diverts grain to any of the twelve bins. Facilities were provided for conveying grain from the track-side of the building to the elevator, a 5 HP. motor supplying power for this equipment.

The main elevator has a slab type reinforced foundation. An extra large size boot tank was set in a concrete casing and a full basement was provided.

In the driveway is a modern truck dump having a 2 HP. motor for power on the compressor. All motors throughout this plant are the enclosed type motors, fan-cooled. The twelve storage bins are hopper bottomed.

In the spacious workfloor is a Trirotor corn cleaner, operated by a 3 HP. motor.

The driveway was built long enough to house two teams ahead of the dump when the doors are closed and is an exceptionally wide driveway. New steel type 6 ft. grates cover the receiving pit. In the cupola is an automatic shipping scale of the latest type. An S. & S. safety manlift affords easy passage from ground floor to cupola.

Adjacent to the elevator is a 30,000 bushel annex divided into 6 bins which is operated in connection with the main elevator. Enclosed type motors and conveying equipment are being used to and from the annex.

Grain is spouted to the annex and delivered to any of its six bins with a 12" screw conveyor fitted with a motor and Texrope drive. Grain is taken from bins of annex back to boot of leg in elevator by a 12" screw conveyor operated by a 5 hp. motor. The same motor operates the power shovel and screw conveyor for carrying grain from track pit to leg boot.

It will be noted an office building is located at the end of the annex and opposite this office building a 15 ton Fairbanks Morse & Co. truck scale.

All buildings are covered with 26 gauge galvanized iron and present a very neat appearance. Over 200 squares were used.

A short distance from the elevator are exceptionally large corncribs equipped with mechanical equipment for handling ear corn. Motor power is used on this equipment, along with new type dumps for handling the loads as they are delivered to the cribs.

On the west side of the building is a large warehouse for storing feed products and a set of commodious coal bins.

The T. E. Ibberson Company designed and constructed this conveniently arranged plant for easily meeting the needs of the community.

Some statisticians expect the current season to see the smallest consumption of wheat flour in a quarter century, due to the processing tax and substitution of such products as corn meal and rye flour.

Wheat will be produced so far in excess of requirements as to be unsalable, if the wheat producing countries do not enforce the London agreement, says John L. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, in his annual review to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.



A 65,000-bus. Iron Clad Elevator at Fernald, Iowa

The London Corn Exchange

By H. A. ADDINGTON, Sec'y Corn Exchange

Thruout the middle ages, London drew its grain from Kent and Essex, but gradually Norfolk, Suffolk and Sussex came into the market.

In the sixteenth century the corn speculators became so troublesome that they attracted persistent and stern official attention. In those days a "regrater," that is, one who held back grain, was branded as a ruthless enemy of the race, and in the 1540's heavy penalties were inflicted on all persons who bought grain to sell again.

Grain dealers were prohibited from having more than 10 quarters in their possession at one time, and justices could examine a farmer's stock and sell the superfluity over his head. Farmers who bought grain for seed had an equal amount of store corn.

The system of factorage grew from the habit of a number of Essex farmers who frequented an inn at Whitechapel and left samples of their grain with the landlord, who sold on commission. The next stage was the establishment of several persons as factors, or agents, for different farmers. These factors set up stands in different places, and their growing number soon made a definite exchange expedient.

To accommodate them the first grain exchange was built in Mark Lane in 1747. It took the form of an open quadrangle—a picture of which hangs in the board room of the present exchange—and was about one-sixth the area of the modern building. It stood near to the Old Ship Inn, which had been a resort of common interest in the corn trade.

With the repeal of the corn laws, an immense trade in foreign corn developed. In 1850 the old exchange was again enlarged and roofed in, until the present handsome and commodious one was completed in 1880.

The principal business of the exchange is the sale and purchase of wheat, barley, oats, maize, flour and cattle foods. Of the volume dealt in, only a small part of the requirement is home produced. In a given season about 6,500,000 quarters of wheat were grown in these islands, against a consumption of some 40,000,000. This large importation gives some indication of the importance of the exchange to a myriad associated trades and professions.

On the one side, the exchange is allied with importers, brokers, ship owners, ship brokers and corn brokers, insurance agents, lightermen, wharfingers, and sack and bag merchants. On the other, it has its associated trades engaged in the manufacture of the raw material into consumable food for man and beast. Of recent years, cereals as a breakfast food have grown steadily in popularity, and this demand has affected the business of the exchange to a noticeable degree.

There is also a large trade in mustard seed, English linseed, and seed peas and beans. Horticultural seeds are dealt in, but not to any large extent.

Cottonseed, imported linseed, ground nuts—better known to the average consumer as monkey nuts or peanuts—palm kernels and the soy bean are also dealt in. The oil from these seeds, however, is not bought and sold on this market, but the residue is, and forms a staple food for cattle in the shape of oil cake.

Until this year the floor was open to any who cared to enter, it being assumed that those entering were buyers. Now it is a closed floor, both buyers and sellers having to pay subscriptions. This, in the case of buyers, is quite nominal, but sellers must either pay a selling subscription or rent one of the stands.

The position of the exchange company is that of a landlord renting stands to firms of dealers. The applicant firms are not required to take stock in the company as a condition of membership. There are, however, rules and by-laws for the regulation of the exchange, but these are designed only to facilitate business and protect the members' interests.

There are variations in membership, the two chief being between the rental of a stand and

the taking of a "walking ticket." A firm taking a stand may nominate as many members of its staff to use the exchange as may be necessary to its business. A firm with a walking subscription nominates a number of users, regulated by the amount paid. These persons are not required to have any particular status within their firms.

The exchange does not, as certain other London exchanges do, regulate contracts. These are usually on a form fixed by the London Corn Trade Ass'n.

No auction sales are held in connection with the grain trade.

The brokers in the corn trade sell to millers, merchants or stand-holders, for shippers on the neighboring, and somewhat complementary, exchange, the Baltic. The stand-holders buy c.i.f. and sell to their customers in the country on ex-ship or "delivered" terms.

A.A.A. to Fix Prices Paid by Distillers

The A. A. A. has inserted in the distillers' code a provision that the fair exchange value must be paid for grain, the difference between the price paid and the exchange value to be paid over to the government for use in rental of farm lands or other benefit payments.

The fair exchange value is to be calculated as prescribed in the law.

The code creates a federal alcohol control administration of five government officials to supervise the industry with the co-operation of a code authority of ten distillers.

The alcohol control administration is given the right to pass on all the members of the code authority and may remove any members.

The administration retains the power to control production in the future and also to regulate and fix prices.

Distillers object to the Tugwell requirements on advertising and branding, and served notice on the administration that their compliance with the code will last only until Congress accords them greater liberty. When Congress assembles in January they will begin a fight for freedom.

J. T. Phillips, state grange master, before the closing session of the Missouri State Grange convention at Shelby, declared attempts to curtail production reflected in less employment, and might result in a "hungry and poorly clad" nation.

Evasion of the processing tax on wheat is alleged by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Guy T. Helvering, by farmers who sell the flour made from their wheat, and by persons who buy wheat and sign affidavits that they are the producers entitled to grinding without tax. They can undersell the tax paid flour \$1.38 per barrel.

Transfer and Mixing House at Amarillo

The new transfer and mixing elevator just completed at Amarillo, Tex., shows what thoughtful engineering can do towards designing a transfer house to meet the needs of the prospective operator.

A striking departure from the customary practice is the location of the large hopper scale in the basement under the work floor. Another effort to economize in power costs is the adoption of the more modern practice of locating the cleaner half way up so that grain can be put thru the separator with but one elevation.

The elevator is 40x33 ft. on the ground, 60 ft. to top of cribbing with a cupola 14x40x24 ft. high. For 12 ft. the cribbing is 2x8, for 20 ft. 2x6 and for 28 ft. 2x4. The walls are covered with corrugated galvanized siding and the roofs with 28 gage channel drain metal.

Seven of the bins are run deep for storage, 14 others being used for sacking, mixing, cleaning and unloading. All overhead bin joists are of heavy solid timbers.

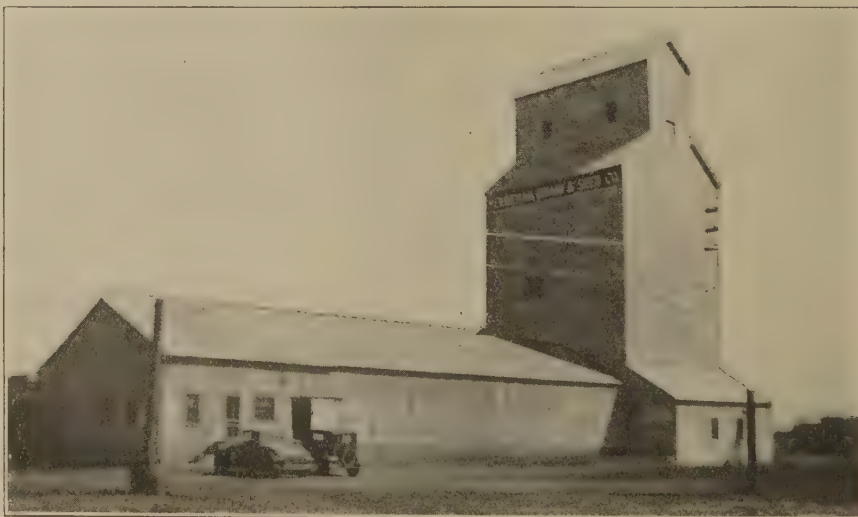
The warehouse is 40x80x12 ft. in the clear, its floor being a 5-in. reinforced concrete slab. Attached to the warehouse is the office, 20x40 ft., having two rooms with gas floor furnaces, two lavatories and a reinforced concrete vault.

The pit of the elevator building is very deep, being 28 ft. from top of wall to pit floor with all walls brought up to top level and all walls of reinforced concrete construction.

The equipment includes a 10-ton truck scale with beam in office, air truck dump with steel grate and hopper, car puller, double power shovel, a 25-bu. automatic shipping scale in the cupola, a cleaner on a floor 24 ft. above the ground floor, with a bin above it of carload capacity, and on the same floor provision has been made for an attrition feed grinding mill, to be served likewise with bins above and below. A 10-in. well casing loading spout extends from shipping scale to track shed. The hopper scale of 1,200 bus. capacity is set below the work floor for weighing and mixing from overhead bins and discharges to boots of either or both legs at the same time. It is also used for weighing car lots.

All machines are driven by individual electric motors, and wiring is standard thruout for power and lights. One motor of 7½ h.p. drives the cleaner, a similar motor drives the power shovel, an 8-h.p. motor the car spotter and two 20-h.p. motors the attrition mill. A manlift is provided to reach the cupola.

The two elevator legs with wood casings have 11x7 V cups, the 54x13 cast iron head pulleys being driven by two 10-h.p. fully enclosed fan cooled motors at a speed of 1,200 r.p.m. The elevators discharge thru 12-duct, 7-spout distributors, to the bins or to hopper of the automatic scale. One bin is fitted with



Elevator and Warehouse of Henneman Grain & Seed Co., at Amarillo, Tex.

turnhead spout for diverting grain to trucks or dump hopper.

This plant was built for and is being operated by the Henneman Grain & Seed Co. It was designed and built complete by the Star Engineering Co.

Administrator Peek seems to have abandoned, temporarily at least, the idea that the millers' code must be based upon a marketing agreement whereby millers would be obliged to pay the pre-war parity price for all wheat which they purchase for milling purposes. He stated to the newspapers that

it appeared to be impossible to work out such an agreement and the practical difficulties in the way of such an arrangement seemed to be insurmountable. Mr. Peek had previously stated that he did not feel the code for the milling industry should be approved unless it included an agreement to pay pre-war parity prices for wheat. Tho his view now seems to have changed, some members of the Department staff are still contending that a practical plan for requiring pre-war parity prices to be paid can be worked out, so it is likely that we shall hear more about this proposal.—Herman Steen, sec'y Millers National Federation.

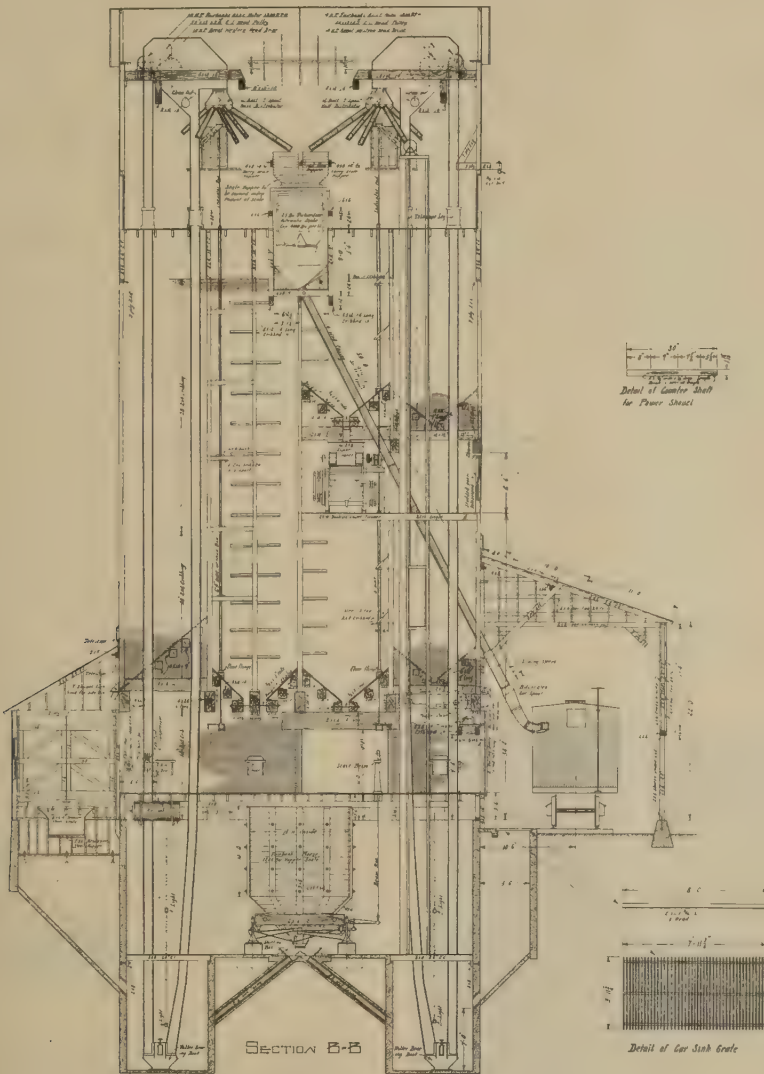
Books Received

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA, 1932, is a valuable statistical annual covering country elevator grain movement, receipts and shipments at terminals, grading of all receipts, shipments of grain to the east, Canadian export grain trade, transportation rates, prices, for the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation. Paper, 206 pages, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont., price, 50 cents.

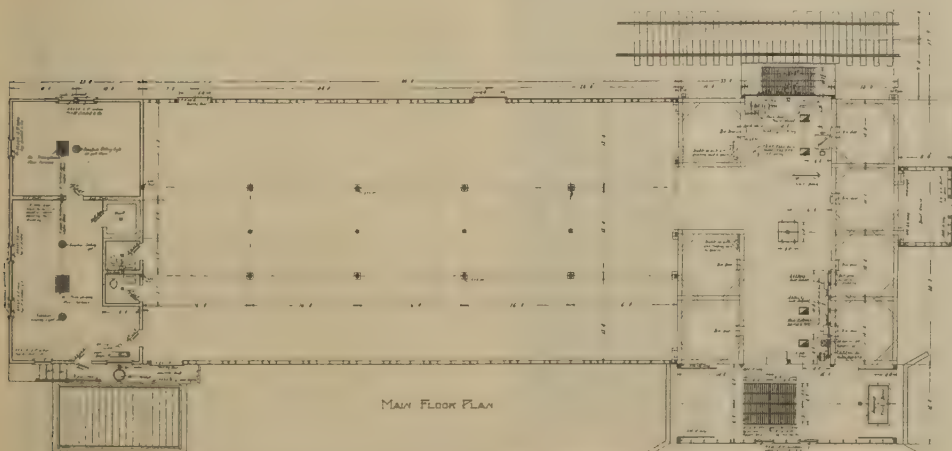
EGGS, by Mary Engle Pennington, Frank L. Platt, Clara Gebhard Snyder and Paul Mandeville, is a two-volume edition of 600 pages that tells literally everything about eggs and poultry from their beginnings to present stages of progress in feeding, breeding, hatching, sex selection, producing, processing, distributing and other phases of the poultry industry. It is prepared by writers familiar with the industry and constitutes a liberal education in this subject. Sponsored by the Institute of American Poultry Industries. Published by Progress Publications, Chicago, Ill. Price \$2.

UNIFORM COST ACTIVITIES is the result of a review of the uniform cost experiences of more than 76 trade ass'ns and sets forth, as well, the opinions and ideas of a number of responsible executives in a wide variety of industries. Procedures entailed in administering uniform cost activities and methods of preparing uniform cost accounting manuals are discussed. Cost accounting is the best approach to curbing price cutting by men ignorant of the cost of doing business. A limited number of copies of "Uniform Cost Activities" in Trade and Industry are available for readers of this publication. Requests may be addressed direct to Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Mimeograph, 45 pages, 8x10 ins.

THE HARD WINTER WHEAT POOL is a book in the preface of which the author states "Whatever bias I have consists in my friendliness to the idea that farmers can do much to solve their problems thru co-operative efforts." This admission by the author, however, does not detract from the historical value of the work, beginning with the Kansas situation in 1921. In retrospect the author states "It can hardly be claimed that the wheat pools of the Southwest have been fully successful or that they have fully failed." In the analysis he states that "It has not been statistically possible to determine whether seasonal pool operations secure higher net prices because of the difficulties involved in making price comparisons." The author avoids definite statements on this controversial subject that are not sustained by proof, largely leaving the reader to form his own conclusions. By Joseph G. Knapp, associate professor of agricultural economics, College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina. Cloth, 177 pages; the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.; price, \$1.50.



Sectional View of Henneman's Transfer Elevator at Amarillo, Tex.



Main Floor Plan Henneman's Transfer Elevator at Amarillo, Tex.

SAVE LIFE & PROPERTY

LEARN THE
CAUSES OF
FIRES AND
PREVENT
THEM

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Trade Opinions on the A. A. A. and the N. R. A.

One question pops into the mind of every grain dealer, feed dealer, miller, commission merchant, broker or other member of the grain trade and its allied lines on the least provocation. It is, "With the beginning of enforcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the National Industrial Recovery Act, where are we going from here?"

For once there are few know-it-alls. Every man is eagerly seeking information, some in self-defense, others with the patriotic loyalty that will seize upon and live up to the intent of the Acts. Practically all place their trust in the Administration, because they know not what else to do, and are hoping for the best.

In Ohio and Michigan our representative has been asking for the opinions of trade members and has been receiving a wide variety of answers. Every one expresses intent to fit himself and his business into the plans of the Administration. But it must also be recorded that all do not live up to their promises, and that ass'ns are going to have a job on their hands checking up on the chisellers.

One Ohio grain dealer probably voiced the thoughts of many when he said: "I believe in the main purpose of the Administration. I believe in codes of trade practice. The problem lies not in the plans, nor in the codes, but in the ever present stumbling block set up by a perverse humanity. Will the trades live up to their codes?"

Thereupon he recited a story about a group meeting of coal dealers, all of whom had signed an agreement with the authorities so they could obtain their Blue Eagles, and only one of whom was living up to the spirit of the agreement, keeping open the regular number of hours, increasing the rate of pay and shortening the hours of existing help, and adding new men to the force. This patriotic dealer was roundly abused by his fellows for acting in this light.

At the same time not far away a small-time coal dealer shipped in a carload of coal, and sold it out at a gross profit of 97 cents a ton, utilizing cheap help, and working it long hours.

Another Ohio grain dealer said: "We are drifting rapidly toward socialism. Do you believe the latest figures compiled by the government's department of agriculture on grain acreages and production? They look all-fired high to me. It must be admitted, with plans for reducing the acreages of wheat and cotton, the government is no longer a disinterested body.

"I am tempted to believe," he said, "that perhaps the government itself is behind the uncertain markets with which we are now cursed, and that they are a part of the plan for reducing acreages. Markets are becoming so hedged in by rules and restrictions that they are no longer interesting to a speculator and every change in demand causes a drastic reaction in price levels."

Such expressions, however, are not many. Most of the dealers hope, and while they may entertain some doubts of ultimate success of the new experiment, they are willing to try it. Here is what they say:

MAYBEE, MICH.—The Agricultural Act is creating a lot of extra work. Few of us know where we stand on it or what to expect, but we are prepared to go the limit to fit ourselves in with the plans of the Administration.—B. Leidel, S. Leidel & Sons.

DUNDEE, MICH.—We are 100% for the new Agricultural Act. We feel that it is going to correct many of the ills of the grain trade making dealers work together for mutual benefit, instead of practicing cut-throat competitive methods.—W. F. Karner, Karner Bros.

BLISSFIELD, MICH.—If the Agricultural Ad-

ministration Act will correct the abuses to which the grain trade is subject, we are certainly for it. Establishing fixed and reasonable margins for handling grain and the products that farmers buy as well, will enable all to pay living salaries and keep out of the red.—J. C. Kitter, Blissfield Cooperative Co.

SWANTON, O.—The Agricultural Act and the codes of trade practice are a vast experiment. We hope they work out all right, but fear that they may squeeze the little fellows. That, however, can not be told until the plan has been tried.—C. O. Castle, Swanton Milling & Grain Co.

DELTA, O.—If the National Reconstruction Act can set fair prices on the things the farmers sell, we feel that the depression will be over. The wheat acreage reduction might be all right if it succeeds in this purpose. The grain trade will get along all right if the farmers are prosperous.—Fred Abbott, Delta Farmers Cooperative Grain & Supply Co.

ARCHBOLD, O.—So far the plans of the N. R. A. seem to be working out fine. If all buyers of grain are placed on the same basis with regards to costs of doing business, more can be paid to employees and no one will suffer. We hope that the code of trade practice now being developed will correct some of the abuses to which the buying of grain has been subjected.—Alfred Aungst, Aungst Bros.

MONTPELIER, O.—If the plans of the Agricultural Administration work out to the expectation of the administrators we shall probably all be better off, but natural laws are being disregarded and we fear the bubble may break. Killing off hogs, plowing under cotton, reducing wheat acreages, may prove an endless boomerang bringing sad shortage, perhaps even starvation for many people. Suffering on the part of the people may prove a high price to pay for lifted money values.—Ohio Dealer.

PIONEER, O.—The reduced hours being put in effect by the N. R. A. is creating a problem for Ohio elevators. Where sufficient labor is required to permit efficient staggering of help it is not so bad, but where only one or two men are employed, staggering and developing sufficient work to hire extra help is difficult.—P. C. Grannis, the Pioneer Elev. Co.

PERRYSBURG, O.—Under the new A. A. A.



Alexander Legge, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

plan, permitting elevators to combine and declare margins, the grain trade may have hope. The Administration plans are the most ambitious ever to have been set in motion. It will require the thoro cooperation of every one to put them over. We are heart and soul for them.—G. E. Perkins, Perrysburg Grain & Seed Co.

RUDOLPH, O.—We think the N. R. A. and the Agricultural plans are O. K., if they can be put across. But these down markets are cutting the farmers' income so much that the future is not bright.—Clark Stimmel, Liberty Grain Co.

MARION, O.—Success of the A. A. A. and the N. R. A. depends upon the cooperation from the trades and industries. Too often the spirit of the plan is lost in evasive action. It will be deplorable if the government finds it necessary to use the teeth in the Acts.—M. S. Miller, Marion Grain & Supply Co.

FINDLAY, O.—Theoretically the Administration has a great plan. Furthermore the authorities have been granted sufficient power to make it work. Whether the theories will prove right or wrong in the hands of the final authority, the people, remains to be seen.—Charles T. Kirk, Kirk Milling Co.

Death of Former Farm Board Head

Alexander Legge died Dec. 3 at his suburban home at Hinsdale, Ill., of a heart attack. He had been working long hours on an N. R. A. code.

He was born Jan. 13, 1866, in Dane County, Wis., and his education comprised three months in a grade school. Removing to Nebraska in 1881 he obtained work as a farm hand. Ten years later he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Co., at Omaha, Neb., went to Chicago in 1899 as collection manager and rose to be president of the International Harvester Co.

Many years ago when corn was low in price as pres. of the company he offered to accept corn in payment for farm machinery at higher than the market price. This action resulted in some loss to the company on the corn but brought him to the attention of the Hoover administration, which chose him as first chairman of the defunct Federal Farm Board.

The inglorious failure of the Federal Farm Board in spite of Mr. Legge's strenuous labors for 20 months proves that not even the best executive ability can make government price fixing of commodities permanently successful.



A Symbol

THE Yule log—symbol of Christmas through the ages. On the great holiday the lord of the manor threw wide the doors, and misery and squalor were forgotten in the cheer of the boar's head and wassail.

Customs change, but the Christmas spirit is ageless. Today millions express it by

the purchase of Christmas Seals—the penny stickers that fight tuberculosis—still the greatest public health problem. Your pennies will help pay for free clinics, nursing service, preventoria, tuberculin testing,

X-rays, rehabilitation and other important work such as medical and social research.



THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Berryville, Ark.—A 50-barrel flour mill will be added by Wilton & Son, operators of a feed and corn mill, and a new diesel engine installed.

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena, Cal.—Stockholders of the Pasadena Milling Co. are removed from liability for the company's debts, according to a decision of the courts last month.

Riverside, Cal.—The contents of the big cylinder of the pellet machine of the Riverside Grain & Milling Co. ignited shortly after noon, on Nov. 10, resulting in considerable damage to the interior of the cylinder but none to the building.

Perkins, Cal.—C. C. Perkins, pres. of the Perkins Grain & Milling Co., died recently from a heart attack, at the age of 72 years. He established his company many years ago, and about six years ago moved the feed department to Sacramento City, where he built up a big business.

CANADA

Erickson, Sask.—The Manitoba Pool Elevator that burned last month will be replaced by a new one, work to start soon. It will be erected on the old site and will be an up-to-date house.

Toronto, Ont.—Colling & Colling announce the opening of a grain department, under the management of Leslie R. Clark, operating direct private wire to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Grain orders are executed in all markets. Five offices are maintained in this city, the head office being at 33 Temperance St.

Fort Erie, Ont.—It is reported that a proposition will be laid before the Ontario minister of labor that two-thirds of the preliminary construction costs of the proposed 2,000,000-bu. elevator at Erie Beach be borne as a relief measure, the remaining one-third to be borne by the company backing the project.

Ft. William, Ont.—The old King Elevator, recently purchased by the Mt. McKay Flour & Feed Co. from the Federal Grain Co., has been moved by the new owners to a location opposite its office and warehouse. A 60-foot warehouse is also being moved to this location, the structures to be used as an elevator and warehouse.

Regina, Sask.—The resolutions on marketing wheat adopted at the annual meeting of the delegates of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool show very clearly that the radical racketeers are still in control of the organization and are laying their plans to regain control of the marketing of members' wheat. It seems difficult for wheat growers to get the measure of these sharks.

Vancouver, B. C.—Buckersfields, Ltd., pioneer grain dealers and cereal manufacturers of this city, have acquired the Vancouver Island and Fraser Valley branches of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., also the latter's fertilizer department, which will continue under the direction of Arthur Laing, former manager of this department. The Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. is owned by Spillers, Ltd., of London, who, as previously reported, has temporarily closed most of its western Canada operations.

Churchill, Man.—The winter staff is now on duty at the Government's huge elevator here, numbering about 35 men, 16 members of the elevator and government staffs from Ft. William and Port Arthur having returned to those cities on Dec. 2. The elevator is filled with grain for winter storage. Grain handling was not as active this year at this northern port, about 2,500,000 bus. being handled this year against more than 4,000,000 last year. To date (Dec. 2) the weather has been very moderate with the exception of one week of extremely cold weather, when the mercury dropped to between 20 and 25 degrees below zero.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. C. Colling, of Colling & Colling, has been elected to membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Cyril Carnell, employed at Pool 7 Elevator, was burned about his face, neck, hands, arms and one side by the bursting of a steam pipe at the elevator on Nov. 24. He was taken to the General Hospital, where it was said that altho his burns were painful they were not critical.

Winnipeg, Man.—Winnipeg Grain Exchange officials have offered their co-operation to the Dominion Government in carrying out the Canadian end of the world wheat agreement, not to the extent of favoring a board to control and market the wheat crop, but to the provincial end of acreage reduction. The Canadian Government has not as yet decided what its policy will be aside from intended legislation licensing and limiting grain exports. There is a movement in the West for a wheat board, but the government is not inclined favorably toward it, but the political pressure of that section of the Dominion may not be easy to ignore. Regulating the grain trade by some advisory or supervisory board, which could limit the range of price fluctuations, is also talked of.

COLORADO

Plafner, Colo.—The Kellogg Grain Co. recently installed large new scales at its local elevator. N. E. Gailey is manager.

ILLINOIS

Minier, Ill.—The Peine Grain Co. is refinishing the interior of its office building.

Rumpler, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain Co. recently appointed James Blair manager of its elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Feb. 6, 7 and 8.

Cullom, Ill.—John Riebe, Jr., has been appointed manager of the Cullom Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevators, succeeding Ernest Schoon, resigned.

Woodson, Ill.—A fleet of five trucks has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Co., Hugh Hagen, manager, and grain, livestock or anything the farmer has is hauled.

Vandalia, Ill.—Mail addressed to Dale Sturgeon is returned by the post office marked "unknown," altho Mr. Sturgeon was recently reported as having taken over the Herman Page Feed Mill.

Graymont, Ill.—New machinery was recently installed in the elevator of the Graymont Co-op. Ass'n. Two new units of overhead drives have replaced the old power system.

Cuba, Ill.—The Cuba Co-op. Co.'s elevator was broken into by burglars during the night of Nov. 12, who got away with five bus. of sweet clover seed, two bus. of common clover seed and five 100-pound sacks of potatoes.

Litchfield, Ill.—Charles B. Munday, convicted last month of embezzling \$1,100 from the State Milling & Elevator Co. of North Dakota, was denied a new trial Dec. 9. The court deferred sentence until Dec. 15 to permit defense counsel to file a written motion for arrest of judgment.

Millbrook, Ill.—The Millbrook Farmers Elevator Co. sustained a fire damage loss on Nov. 11. The office had been broken into and some small change taken. Fire must have been started either by accident in searching for other valuables or by design to cover up the other crime.

Hennepin, Ill.—J. W. Abbott, manager for the Turner Hudnut Grain Co. at Lacon, Ill., before the company recently sold the elevator to the Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co., now has charge of the Turner Hudnut elevator here, succeeding H. E. Rally, manager for the past 20 years, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co.'s elevator and feed plant that was damaged by fire late in September to the extent of \$50,000 as reported at the time, is being rebuilt. The concrete storage bins were only slightly damaged by the fire.

Decatur, Ill.—An explosion and fire in the mill of the Decatur Milling Co. late in the night Nov. 28, damaged stock and machinery to the extent of several thousand dollars. The sprinkler system saved the building from destruction. The explosion resulted, it is believed, from a spark caused by a nail going thru the machines which grind the corn.

Kempton, Ill.—The Kempton Farmers Grain Co. is now the Kempton Co-op. Co., the decision to change to a co-operative company having been decided upon at the September annual meeting, and the necessary legal steps in making the change having been completed late in November. Vern L. Marks is manager. In the spring the company expects to install facilities for shelling ear corn and loading direct from its cribs.

Hardin, Ill.—H. H. Savage, representing the Continental Export Co., and A. H. Meyer, of the Illinois River Transportation & Barge Line, of St. Louis, were reported early this month as looking for a suitable location here for an elevator and loading station for handling grain and other shipments by way of the deep waterway by the newly organized transportation company. The new line will operate between Chicago and St. Louis and the elevator will be a feeder for the barge line.

Morris, Ill.—All signs of the holiday strike seem to have faded in this vicinity. Morris elevators never did close. The elevator managers called the state's attorney, met with the com'te of farmers and vanquished it. Members of the com'te were reluctant to give their names and state their authority. Macdonald, of the Quaker Oats Co., was quite outspoken in his opinion of an unauthorized com'te seeking to close elevators, declaring that six such com'temen had no more right to order an elevator closed than six other men had to order it opened, and that if the com'temen were unable to sell the farmers or the idea of withholding their grain from the market he would not further the plan by closing his place of business.—E. W. M.

Pekin, Ill.—The Pekin Farmers Grain Co.'s 65,000-bu. elevator burned at 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27; loss on building and contents, \$60,000; covered by insurance; the elevator contained about 22,000 bus. of corn (16,000 bus. being old corn stored for farmers), 1,500 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of oats and 1,000 bus. of barley. Four concrete storage tanks were damaged by the fire. The company had recently erected a brick cob burner south of the elevator but it was not close enough to suffer much from the fire. A great deal of new corn had been handled recently at the elevator, the company shelling and shipping from six to ten cars daily. The office, which stands north of the elevator, was not damaged by the fire. The company probably will rebuild at once, it is reported.

Griswold (Cullom p. o.), Ill.—Hugh H. Hamilton, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, who was indicted by the October grand jury on a charge of embezzlement, filed a motion with the court last month asking leave to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, which was allowed. The state's attorney then nolleed the first and second counts of the indictment, and Hamilton entered a plea of guilty to the third count, which had charged him with converting to his own use 2,300 bus. of corn and 2,000 bus. of oats, the property of the grain company, the value of which was fixed by the court at \$190. Hamilton then filed a motion for probation, which the court allowed, admitting him to probation for one year on the provision that he make restitution of the sum of \$190 and pay the costs.

CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L during December has been set at 5% per annum.

Memberships on the Board of Trade sold on Dec. 1 at \$6,750, a decline of \$250 from the previous sale.

Directors of the Board of Trade admitted to listing shares of Distillers & Brewers Corp. of America, on Nov. 21, the date of trading to be announced later.

A dance is to be given for grain men on Dec. 16, sponsored by the Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post Number 304. A "large" time is promised.

Directors of the Board of Trade have approved new regulations covering loading and storing of provisions, charges being slightly higher in some cases.

E. D. Risser, former Board of Trade member, is confined to bed with a broken leg. He was injured in a motor accident, and is not expected to get out much before Feb. 1.

The well known brokerage house of Ettinger & Brand has been dissolved, it is reported. Offices previously maintained in this city, Cleveland, Akron, Detroit and Milwaukee were taken over some time ago by other houses.

Elmer Rice, traveling for the Rogers Grain Co., was killed on Dec. 6, near Storm Lake, Ia., when the car in which he was riding crashed into a truck standing on the highway. He was 65 years of age. Burial was at Dayton, O.

A junior basket ball team sponsored by the Chicago Board of Trade Post and outfitted by Jack Fisher and Billy Eaton, pit men, has won all three games it has played to date. Vern Larson, athletic officer of the post, is training the team.

Board of Trade members voted on Dec. 1 to add nine new directors to the list at the annual election to be held Jan. 8, the vote being 462 for and 182 against. This will bring the number of directors to 24. New government regulations have increased the work of the directors to such an extent that an increase in their number was necessary.

The Grain Market Analysts Club held a dinner meeting Dec. 12 in the main dining-room of the Hamilton Club, the principal speaker being Royal F. Munger, financial editor of the Chicago Daily News, who spoke on "Where Are We Going and, If So, Why Not?" which was a constructive talk on the part the Board of Trade plays in the economic structure of the country, and where our national program is leading us.

J. H. Pank, manager of the Manitowoc Warehousemen's Corp. the last two years, died in that city Nov. 25, aged 54 years. Funeral services were at Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. He is survived by a son and two daughters. From 1912 to 1924 he was with the Pioneer Malting Co., of Minneapolis, and later was general manager of the Dominion Malting Co., Winnipeg. His father, J. Henry Pank, was long a member of the Board of Trade, first as representative of J. H. Pank & Co., maltsters, and later with the Western Malting & Elvtr. Co.

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Board of Trade, was presented with a gavel set as a token of esteem and appreciation for the fine co-operation he has given to the Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post, particularly during the national convention of the Legion in Chicago last October. The gavel set is a replica of the wheat pit, and the presentation was made at a large gathering of members and state and nationally known legionnaires. The post entertained thousands of veterans and their families from every state in the Union in their Board of Trade headquarters.

The nominating committee of the Board of Trade on Dec. 7 made the following selections for officers and directors of the board: For pres., Peter B. Carey (for a third term); first vice-pres., Robert P. Boylan; second vice-pres., Thomas Y. Wickham; directors to serve three years: Barnett Faroll, Gale Smart, John A. Brennan, L. N. Perrin, Frank G. Coe, David H. Lipsey, Orrin S. Dowse and George J. McKerr. Directors to serve two years: C. V. Essroger, Winthrop H. Smith and Leeds Mitchell. To serve one year: Arthur C. Sullivan, Simon Mayer and Archer L. Hayes. Of this number, Faroll, Smart, Brennan and Essroger are directors whose terms expire this year. The election will be held Jan. 8.

The dissolved firm of Wayne Hummer & Co. is forming a new co-partnership consisting of Wayne Hummer, George E. Barnes, Lionel J. Wathier, Harry A. Baum, R. Edward Garn, George E. Nachtmann, Arch C. Doty and J. Goodwin Hall.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Sidney Metzl; Jerry J. Kiley, Jr.; Lawrence J. Thurn, vice-pres. and treas. of Farmers National Grain Corp.; Andre Paulve, Paris, France; James C. O'Neill; Thomas J. Myers, Topeka, Kan.; Charles King, New York, N. Y.; Fred R. Tuerk; Edison H. Holt, San Francisco, Cal.; Don R. McGill, Columbus, O.; Ray M. Brock, Dayton, O.; Ernest W. Taylor, pres. Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Walter Glass. Memberships transferred: Sailing W. Baruch, Edward G. Bern, Samuel Ungerleider, James F. Forsyth, Estate of Edward E. O'Neill, George M. Myers, Thomas Miller, Donald McL. Miller, Willis D. George, Frank T. Rutherford, Estate of George S. Greene, Howard Rathbun, Charles B. Burke. The membership of George M. Reynolds has been posted for transfer to John F. Craddock; membership of the Estate of William J. Farrell has been posted for transfer to Moses Eisemann, New York, N. Y. Changes in registration of members: Curtis B. Dall registered for Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider, New York, N. Y. (was registered for own account); Chester D. Sturtevant registered as pres. Bartlett Frazier Co. (was registered as pres. Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.); Earl G. Pratt registered as vice-pres. Farmers National Grain Corp. Admitted to partnership: Benj. F. Pepper and Lionel H. Frank, in A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox, Chicago. Retired from partnership: Chas. W. Phellis and Theo. H. Mueller, from A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox.

INDIANA

Monrovia, Ind.—J. W. Hubbard has installed a new Vibro Batch Mixer, also electric power in his elevator.—H.

Elhara, Ind.—The Elhara Elvtr. Co. has replaced its old electric power with the newest design totally enclosed ballbearing motors.—H.

St. Joe, Ind.—Mr. Gauntt has completed the remodeling of his feed and flour mill, which he is now operating. All kinds of feed are manufactured.

Spiceland, Ind.—Fred Paul, proprietor of the Spiceland Grain & Coal Co., denies that Harry J. Lutz has leased the Spiceland Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator.

Miami, Ind.—The Buckeye Feed Co., of Oxford, O., has purchased the old Miami Flour Mill and will get possession Jan. 1.—J. H. Bell (Cottage Grove, Ind.).

Pine Village, Ind.—Equipment is being installed at the new elevator of the Standard Elvtr. Co. for handling coal. An outside corn bin is also being built.

Galveston, Ind.—Chris Bahler, for many years associated with his father in the feed mill business at Remington, Ind., has bot the north elevator and feed mill here from W. W. Pearson, taking possession Dec. 4.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 33rd annual convention in this city Jan. 25 and 26, business sessions being held in the Indianapolis Board of Trade library, unless larger quarters are later found to be necessary.

Rochester, Ind.—The Deniston Elvtr. & Grain Co., operated by James Brooke, has been sold to Glen Wilson, of Monterey, Ind., who took immediate charge of the business. He will be assisted in the management of the elevator by his son Russell, and business will be conducted under the name of the Wilson Grain & Coal Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Grain group meetings have recently been held at Vincennes, Kokomo and Frankfort. The attendance has been good, the interest and discussion on vital subjects have been excellent. Those wanting a meeting in their territory soon should let me hear from them at once.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The directors of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are offering as a little inducement to members to secure new members of the ass'n, cash prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 to the three persons obtaining the most new members (including reinstatement of former members) between Dec. 1 and Jan. 25, the date of the annual meeting.

South Whitley, Ind.—Willard Radcliffe has sold his interest in the City Mill & Feed Co. to his partner, Ervin Pook, who is continuing the business.

Spencer, Ind.—The Old Stone Flour Mill, as it is known locally, idle for a number of months past, due to the depression, is again manufacturing feed and flour. A new diesel engine has been installed and some modern equipment added to the feed department, which now includes in its products scratch feeds. Robert E. Brower is manager of the plant.

IOWA

Polk City, Ia.—A local meeting of grain dealers will be held here Dec. 6, in the evening.

Glenwood, Ia.—A 16,000-bu. elevator has just been completed on the farm of Harold Deitchler, near here.

Calamus, Ia.—The charter of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been renewed for another 20-year period.

Bradgate, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was visited by night prowlers Oct. 31, who damaged the safe badly.

Spencer, Ia.—The Wilson Coal & Grain Co. is building a new feed warehouse and grinder room.—A. G. T.

Waukeo, Ia.—We are installing new 12x6-inch Salem Buckets on our leg belt.—E. E. Ozbun, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Seymour, Ia.—The assets of the More-Kik Mfg. Co., feed manufacturers, have been assigned to creditors.

Collins, Ia.—Thieves broke into J. R. Hale's elevator during the night of Nov. 25, blew open the safe and got nothing.

Wesley, Ia.—About \$155 in cash and checks was stolen from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. during the night of Nov. 3.

Eldora, Ia.—Eldora Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has lowered its driveway 18 inches and installed a Newell Electric Truck Dump.

Geneva, Ia.—Thieves entered the Geneva Grain & Lbr. Co.'s office late last month and took the electric clock and radio.

Algona, Ia.—The Anliker Milling Service has taken over the grinding business of Howard Fines and is now operating the mill.

Keystone, Ia.—Keystone Mercantile Co. has installed a new 1-inch transmission rope in its elevator.—Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Stout, Ia.—Cornelius Myers, manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at Traer, Ia., has been transferred back to this point.

Lohrville, Ia.—The office radio was stolen from the local elevator of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. during the night of Nov. 2.

Pioneer, Ia.—Thieves who visited the Davis Bros. & Potter elevator Oct. 31 got very little cash and left behind them a broken window.

Bayard, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by burglars several weeks ago for the second time in two months, and \$16 stolen.

West Liberty, Ia.—Schafer Grain Co. has installed a Newell Overhead Electric Traveling Truck Dump and a multiple-V belt head drive.

Davenport, Ia.—We have installed a seed cleaner and contemplate installing a grain cleaner of the same make.—Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Clarion, Ia.—When thieves failed to get any loot at the office of the Burt Grain Co., during a visit on Nov. 8, they carried off the office stove.

Stilson (Britt p. o.), Ia.—A severe windstorm did considerable damage to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this station and the necessary repairs are being made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

**Western Mutual
Fire Insurance Co.**
Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.
Call or Wire
Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on
Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Britt, Ia.—Charles Fay Castle, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator for 14 years, died in a Mason City hospital from apoplexy last month.

Pierson, Ia.—The dial was knocked off the safe in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office recently, but the would-be thieves were not able to open it.

Buckingham, Ia.—Buckingham Grain Co. has installed a 10-h.p. single-phase motor and a multiple-V belt head drive.—Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

New Liberty, Ia.—We have covered our elevator and mill with galvanized iron and made general repairs.—Wm. Muwes, New Liberty Elvtr. & Mill.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Feed Mill, A. M. Lyders, proprietor, has installed a new cereal mill, of the stone burr type, for manufacturing cereals for food.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. is constructing an ear corn crib at its elevator here, to be 30 feet in length and to have a capacity of 3,000 bus.

Glidden, Ia.—The driveway at the east end of the elevator of A. Moorhouse & Co. has been rebuilt into a much wider one and a new fill has been made at the approach.

Brooklyn, Ia.—H. C. Light & Son, grain and lumber dealers here, contemplate construction of about 10,000 bus. additional cribbed storage, expecting to build by spring.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—We have bot a new corn sheller capable of handling 1,000 bus. an hour. It is run by a gasoline engine.—Wm. Grettenberg, Grettenberg Grain Co.

Lakota, Ia.—J. P. Schissel & Son, who operate an elevator here, are branching out at their Adams, Minn., plant, having recently added coal bins and grinding equipment.

Ellsworth, Ia.—For the accommodation of the farmers who want to sell their corn but do not want to shell it, the Ellsworth Grain Co. is erecting a new corn crib at its elevator.

Cordova, Ia.—The plant of the Garrett Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire Nov. 26; about \$1,000 worth of corn and oats was lost; elevator was covered by insurance, but grain was not insured.

Ventura, Ia.—A new concrete pit has replaced the old wooden one under the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The driveway has also been repaired and a new truck lift and grate installed.

Zearing, Ia.—Ed S. Froning has succeeded Merle Froning as manager of the Froning Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator here, Merle having been transferred to Liscomb, where Ed was formerly in charge.

Clarion, Ia.—After thieves had attempted to open the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., on Nov. 8, the company installed a tear gas system, which is set off automatically when the safe is tampered with.

Perry, Ia.—Farmers are fixing up their cribs so they can be filled with 45c corn and sealed. About 95% of the farmers are disposed to sell their corn to the government.—R. Conner, Stokely Lbr. Co.

Liscomb, Ia.—Merle Froning, manager of the Froning Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator at Zearing, Ia., has been transferred to the company's plant here, succeeding Ed S. Froning, who has gone to Zearing.

Voorhies, Ia.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has transferred E. D. Mullin, manager of the company's elevator at this point for the past 21 years, to its elevator at Traer, which was recently reopened.

Ottosen, Ia.—The elevators of J. B. Mertz and the Farmers Elvtr. Co. were both entered by burglars during the night of Oct. 31. The intruders got very little money, and ruined the safe in the Mertz elevator.

Clutier, Ia.—Ed Mullin, for several years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Voorhies, Ia., before it burned, has been appointed manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point.

Royal, Ia.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc., have recently built a new office addition to their elevator which is modern in every detail. A furnace has been installed in the basement.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Marengo, Ia.—A traveling solicitor is taking subscriptions to the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, successor to the Grain Dealers Journal, at greatly reduced rates without authority from and without reporting to the publisher.

Charter Oak, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently renewed its charter for 20 years.

Sioux City, Ia.—Frank E. Lamar has joined the staff of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s local office. The company recently installed a modern translux to supplement its grain ticker service. Eugene P. Sullivan is the local manager.

Kanawha, Ia.—A new 20-ton truck scale was installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. This scale was manufactured by Fairbanks Morse & Co. All steel frame and I beams were used thruout. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Industry, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this place has just completed repairs on its elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract. A new type Strong & Scott extra wide steel grate was installed in the driveway as a part of the equipment.

Green, Ia.—Construction is soon to start on a 26x32-foot feed mill with double driveway, truck dumps, two legs, attrition mill, oat huller, feed mixer, corn crusher and other machinery, for E. L. Bruce & Son. This will replace the plant burned recently.—Williams Const. Co.

Traer, Ia.—E. D. Mullin, manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at Voorhies, Ia., for the past 21 years, has been transferred to this point, succeeding Cornelius Myers, who has been manager since the elevator reopened a few weeks ago and who has been transferred back to Stout, Ia.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—J. A. Marshall, of Worthington, Minn., a former resident of this city, has been appointed manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding B. P. St. John, who resigned to take up new duties with the Rock Rapids State Bank. Mr. St. John has been with the Quaker Oats Co. here for about 10 years.

Stratford, Ia.—The Stratford Grain & Supply Co. leaves its safe open so that burglars will not be under the necessity of blowing it open; so when a nightly visit was made a few weeks ago, the intruders simply took the hinges off the inner door and helped themselves to about \$30, which was a smaller loss than a new door would have been.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Two men taken into custody here on Nov. 15 are believed to belong to a gang that has been cracking safes in elevators and other business property over northern Iowa. The suspected men, Charles W. Kern and Osman C. Sigman, will be charged with breaking and entering several places at Buffalo Center and Thompson.

New London, Ia.—At 10:30 p. m., Nov. 11, fire was discovered in the upper part of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, caused by a short circuit. The fire department extinguished the fire before much damage was done. Fortunately, a directors' meeting had just let out and the light from the fire was noticed by one of the directors as they were leaving the building.

Woodbine, Ia.—The move to close the elevators was a compromise between a com'te from the County Holiday Ass'n and one from the County Grain Dealers Ass'n. All elevator operators in the county except one agreed to close for one week only. No threats have been made to any operators. The farmers have been stirred up by racketeers.—A. E. DeCou.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Work has been completed on the 120,000-bu. addition to the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.'s elevator, bringing its total capacity to 215,000 bus. Construction of the annex is of concrete, and made up of 4 tanks and 3 interstice bins. Ryan Const. Co. built the plant. The company recently moved its offices to larger quarters in the Omaha Grain Exchange Bldg.

Des Moines, Ia.—A bill in the legislature would sever the Iowa Farm Buro from all administrative functions of the county agent work. No funds would be granted unless petitioned for by 20% of the adult farm resident taxpayers. The bill provides that "neither the county extension council, the county executive board nor their employes may engage in any commercial or political undertakings whatever."

Essex, Ia.—Stockholders of the Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co. have voted to sell the property to R. O. Dibb, of Stanton, who made an offer for it. The mill has been leased to Johnson Bros. and the elevator to Ed Lindgren, who died Aug. 31, since which time the elevator has been closed. The plant was built by the Farmers Co-op. Exchange about 15 years ago and was purchased by the present company 10 years ago. The affairs of the Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co. will be wound up and the charter surrendered.

Modale, Ia.—The south elevator, operated as the Modale Elvtr. Co. by E. E. McFerrin, was recently taken over by the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., and Mr. McFerrin has brot action in court against the company and the sheriff of the county, alleging that the elevator was sold at less than the appraiser's price, and also charging the grain company with influencing the appraisers to put the value of the property at a much too low figure. He asks that the property revert to himself again, charging that the elevator plant sold for \$7,000, the sale being based on an appraisal of \$10,500 on property that is worth \$20,000 at least.

KANSAS

Amy, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on Nov. 23.

Lenora, Kan.—The Lenora Merc. Co.'s elevator has had the old composition roof replaced with a new sheet steel roof.

Wilson, Kan.—A. T. Wilson, who operated an elevator here under the name of the Wilson Grain Co., and also owned an elevator at Galatia, Kan., writes that he is out of the grain business.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. has transferred Roy J. Smith from its plant at Salina, Kan., to operate the plant of its subsidiary, the Mid-Kansas Milling Co., at this point.

Winifred, Kan.—Friday night, Nov. 24, burglars blew open the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., carried off the cash and destroyed some of the office records. It is that that there is a woman working with the gang of yeggs.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Receivers for the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. were discharged on Nov. 25 and the properties of the company turned over to Dallas W. Knapp, federal receiver, after the final report of the receivers was approved.

Clearwater, Kan.—Ed Solter, who has been managing the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for several years past, has bot the elevator, of which he is now sole owner and manager. The business will be known as the Farmers Elvtr.

Marietta, Kan.—Yeggs broke into the office safe of the Marietta Stock & Grain Co. on Nov. 22, using a sledge hammer and tools in breaking the lock. A small amount of cash and over \$100 in checks were taken, besides some private papers belonging to H. R. Howell, manager.

Voda, Kan.—On two occasions of late we have been robbed. Our safe was broken into recently and a little over \$15 was taken, but if it had been a night sooner over \$200 would have been found. Nothing else was bothered and it looked like local talent.—Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Alfred Rensmeyer, Mgr.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Topeka, Kan.—A state farm warehouse act has been passed by the Kansas Legislature, by which farmers can borrow 45c a bu. on corn in farm warehouses from the Commodity Credit Corp. According to the new law, the state's chief grain inspector is empowered to make inspections of the grain and seal it in bins and to issue the farm storage receipts upon which the money may be borrowed, provided the farmer has signed the necessary contract to reduce corn acreage not to exceed 20% the coming year.

Ashland, Kan.—It is reported that it is the intention for the present management of the Wallingford Elvtr. Co. to terminate the business at the end of the three-year period which began Dec. 8, 1930, following the two-year trusteeship of W. G. Carson, who operated the affairs of the Wallingford Bros. Grain Co. after its failure in 1928. While the affairs of the present organization are being wound up, plans are under way for a new organization to lease the elevator properties and continue the business of the concern.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Income Tax Act enacted at the regular session of the legislature, 1933, imposes a tax upon the entire net income of every resident within this state, which tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually. If you close your books on a calendar year basis, which is Dec. 31, returns are not due until on or before Apr. 15, 1934. If your fiscal year ends at any time before Aug. 15, 1933, the report is due Dec. 1. The report of corporation on a fiscal year other than the calendar year is due three and one-half months after the close of the fiscal year. If you have failed to make report, we would suggest that you write the sec'y of state asking for an extension of time in order to avoid penalty. All forms are now ready for distribution, except that for farmers, and will be sent upon request.—Sec'y E. J. Smiley.

KENTUCKY

Grove Center, Ky.—Wind slightly damaged the elevator of A. Waller & Co. some time ago.

Henderson, Ky.—The elevator of A. Waller & Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Nov. 14.

Hickman, Ky.—Roy P. Clark, head of the Hickman Milling & Feed Co., was found dead on the bank of Big Slough, on Nov. 14, the victim of a heart attack. He was 53 years of age.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Arthur Wallenhorst, one of the older members of the Chamber of Commerce, died on Nov. 20.—R. C. N.

Maryland Supply Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares par value \$10 each; incorporators: Francis and Harry O'Neill and James R. Brown, Jr.; headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

The death of Robert N. Stevens, owner of Stevens Bros., wholesale grain and produce commission house, of this city, occurred recently, following a long illness. The firm was organized 46 years ago by Mr. Stevens.

Active operation of the Southern States Co-op. Mills, Baltimore's newest feed mixing plant, commenced on Dec. 1. When in full blast this plant is expected to turn out 35 carloads of feed a day. J. H. Ball, formerly with the Farmers' National Grain Corp., and Allied Mills, is manager.—R. C. N.

Leasing of wharf and warehouse space of about 12,000 square feet at Key Highway and Montgomery St., this city, to the Agricultural Corp. of Maryland has been reported. The lessee, a subsidiary of the Farm Bureau Federation, will use the leased premises for the storage of feed, seeds, binder twine, etc.—R. C. N.

Louis Muller, aged 89 years, the oldest member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, died at his home in Catonsville, Md., on Dec. 4. For years Mr. Muller was pres. of one of the largest grain exporting firms in the Baltimore market, the Louis Muller Co., which had extensive foreign connections. In his younger days he took a lively interest in the grain exchange, and served as its president in 1889. His death was formally announced on Dec. 6 by Pres. Beer to a general meeting of the members of the chamber and the following com'te was appointed to attend his funeral: Blanchard Randall, Ferdinand A. Meyer, Eugene Blackford and John M. Dennis.—R. C. N.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held Dec. 13, a nominating com'te of five will be selected to nominate five representatives of different branches of trade to constitute the "regular" ticket for directors for a three-year term. The board consists of fifteen, five of whom retire annually. Since Pres. Eugene H. Beer has served three consecutive years on the board, he must retire under the rules and a new pres. will be elected.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Atwood, Mich.—A new feed mill has been bot by Henry Burns and is now in operation.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—Harry B. Shaw's feed mill and elevator was damaged by fire Nov. 29; loss, about \$300.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Long Bean & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; to deal in farm produce.

Mason, Mich.—On Oct. 30 the Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Lansing, sustained slight windstorm damage to its local property.

Dundee, Mich.—The Karner Elvtr. was broken into by thieves during the night of Nov. 23 and 15 barrels of flour and a typewriter stolen.

Detroit, Mich.—Michigan Cereal Co., incorporated; capital stock, 25,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: Abraham Sloan and others.

Morrice, Mich.—L. G. Rotheney, manager of the Morrice Grain & Bean Co.'s elevator, has made a number of improvements recently, including reroofing the buildings.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Construction work has been started on a new office and storage building at the local branch of A. K. Zinn & Co., grain and feed dealers, whose headquarters are in Detroit.

Williamston, Mich.—Orlando D. Corwin, aged 78 years, grain dealer here for 40 years until his retirement three years ago, died Nov. 25, at the home of a step-son, Clarence Smith, at Lansing, Mich.

Detroit, Mich.—H. W. Rickel & Co., maltsters, have completed an eight-story addition to their plant here, costing \$115,000, which doubles the capacity of the plant, which is now approximately 1,000,000 bus. of malt annually.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Chesaning Farmers Elvtr. Co. started operation of its elevator on Nov. 4, after having leased it for the past year to Frank Birchmeier, of Maple Grove, Mich. Davenport Terry is in charge of the elevator, which will do a cash business.

Pierson, Mich.—About midnight, Dec. 3, Franklin Neve, son of Charles Neve, saw an auto at his father's elevator as he was returning home, and at 4 a. m. Leo VanAlstine and George McCann were in the custody of state police charged with stealing beans from the elevator.

Saginaw, Mich.—A. D. MacIntyre, sec'y of the Frutchey Bean Co., was struck by an assailant and thrown down the basement stairs as he entered his home here alone, on the evening of Nov. 22. His skull was fractured and one of his arms broken. His condition was pronounced critical at the hospital.

MINNESOTA

Paynesville, Minn.—A feed plant has been opened here by Elmer Wood.

Duluth, Minn.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include E. F. Linquist, on transfer from G. C. Wilson.

Slayton, Minn.—Plans are under way to rebuild in the spring Neilsen Bros. feed mill, which burned a short time ago.

South Haven, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, M. J. Waye, manager, is being closed for the winter.

Adams, Minn.—J. P. Schissel & Son, also operating at Lakota, Ia., have bot out the J. S. Schaefer elevator coal bins and grinding equipment here. Possession was taken Dec. 5.

Worthington, Minn.—Cecil S. Clark, grain buyer for the Worthington Seed Co. for the past three years, has taken a position at Wilder, Minn., as manager of the J. G. Dill Co.'s elevator.

Brewster, Minn.—The large elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been painted a light color with the firm's name painted in large black letters. The smaller elevator may be painted also.

Park Rapids, Minn.—C. W. Wilkins & Son have taken over Sam Doran's feed mill here.

Windom, Minn.—New galvanized roofing and siding has recently been put on the elevator of the J. G. Dill Co. and other improvements made. The company's headquarters are at Wabasha, Minn.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co., of Minneapolis, has opened a grain commission office here, under the management of Sidney A. Anderson, Jr., located in the Granite Exchange Bldg.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Some new machinery has been installed in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and Manager Stolte claims he now has one of the most up-to-date houses in the southern part of the state.

Bemidji, Minn.—Farm Service Stores, Inc., has taken over Hughes & Co.'s feed business here and is constructing an addition to the warehouse in which is being installed a cracker, grinder and elevating machinery.

Pipestone, Minn.—Sparks from the chimney caused a roof fire on the office wing of the elevator of B. F. Veach & Son at 7:10 a. m. Nov. 27. The blaze was soon brot under control by means of a fire extinguisher, but slight damage resulting.

Truman, Minn.—W. J. White, for 25 years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, recently bot the 15,000-bu. No. 1 Elvtr. from the company and is now operating it under the name of the White Grain Exchange. Feed, salt and flour are handled as sidelines.

Wells, Minn.—Frank Bros., who recently bot the 20,000-bu. elevator of the International Milling Co., as reported in the Sept. 13 Journals, completed remodeling the house and erecting office and store building and warehouse and opened up their feed business on Nov. 18. New equipment for the rebuilt plant includes a feed mixer, attrition mill, oat huller and scales.

Canby, Minn.—The grain dealers who closed their elevators during the recent farmers' strike are now threatened with severe punishment. All Minnesota country elevators being licensed by the state Railroad and Warehouse Commission are under its control, so are not able to close without special permission from the commission. The grain elevator operators tried to help the farmers and naturally expect the farmers to reciprocate.

Canby, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting Nov. 14 in this city, Pres. Iver Wollum presiding. George Lund, of Clarkfield, was appointed temporary sec'y in the absence of Sec'y Elmer A. Silver, who has moved to Truman, Minn., as manager of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co.'s elevator there, and the executive com'te was authorized to appoint a permanent sec'y to succeed Mr. Silver and to hold office until the annual meeting next June. E. F. Barrett, of Minneapolis, chairman of the legislative com'te, was called on to tell what had been done to prevent the importation of rye into this country to the detriment of the American farmer. Among other things, he said that eastern handlers of corn want to move corn to Canada and want duties on grains lowered rather than raised, and about all that can be done is to wait for the result of the tariff commission's hearings. On motion the date of the meetings was changed from the second Tuesday of each month to the third Tuesday. After the business meeting, the ladies of one of the local churches served a fine dinner, the tables being decorated with sheaths of grain. Entertainment was furnished by the men's glee club. The hosts of the occasion were the ass'n members from Canby, Minnetonka, Burr, Hendricks, Ivanhoe, Porter and Taunton.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A party was recently given at the local offices of McCarthy Bros. & Co., grain commission house and operator of a line of elevators, the occasion being the 82nd birthday of T. G. McCarthy, of the firm.

Jesse M. Turner, for many years associated with F. H. Peavey & Co., died unexpectedly, on Nov. 30, at his country home near Newfane, Vt. Mr. Turner was well known to the grain trade of this section and also in the Pacific Northwest.

James MacRae, a resident of this city for 35 years, a partner in the firm of James MacLeod & Co. until his retirement in 1928, died at his home here Nov. 30, at the age of 72. Mr. MacRae was born in Scotland, coming to this country in 1887. His business life was principally spent in the grain trade in Kansas City, Duluth and Minneapolis.

The Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp. (subsidiary of Spencer Kellogg & Son, linseed crushers) has moved its headquarters from Buffalo, N. Y., to this city, and will handle the grain end of the parent company's business. Spencer Kellogg & Son have turned over to the grain handling organization its terminal elevator facilities located at this city, St. Paul, Chicago, Buffalo and Superior.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. has filed suit against the Wheat Growers Warehouse Co. for \$105,000, because of a promissory note in the former's possession, dated Jan. 12, 1931, on which nothing has been paid. The note came into the possession of the Farmers National on indorsement by the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n, which owes the Farmers National \$300,000, besides \$24,100 interest due now.

MISSOURI

Jasper, Mo.—The R. R. Carter Mill & Elevator has been improved by aluminum paint.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Buchanan Elevator Co. on Nov. 25.

Edgar Springs, Mo.—H. I. Brown and K. Widener have opened a feed mill and store in the Isom Welch Mill Bldg.

St. Louis, Mo.—Application for membership in the St. Louis Board of Trade has been filed by Lansden McCandless, sec'y of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of this city.

Warrensburg, Mo.—James A. Innes and his son, John L. Innes, operating as Culp Elevator Mills, sustained slight damage to their electrical equipment on Nov. 8.

Charleston, Mo.—The Holloway Cotton & Grain Co. is refitting the Moore Bldg., which it will occupy for its grain and warehouse business and offices in the near future.

Liberty, Mo.—R. W. Rand, prominent grain man of this city, died unexpectedly on Dec. 5, at the age of 58 years. Mr. Rand was a big buyer of grain for many years, especially corn, for feeder interests, and was well known in the grain trade.

Tipton, Mo.—William Veulman & Son, whose elevator and feed mill burned early in October, opened up for business last month in a building just north of the oil station, where they have on hand a large stock of all kinds of millfeed, tankage, bran and flour.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The 1% sales tax bill was passed by the Missouri House of Representatives on Nov. 28. The bill provides for the levy of 1c on every dollar of sales of tangible property made in the state, and it is estimated that the revenue will amount to \$7,500,000 a year, to be used for unemployment relief and the educational needs of the state.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Known as Senate Bill 41 and House Bill 79, a state farm warehouse act, similar to that recently enacted into law in Kansas, has been introduced in the special session of the Missouri Legislature. It provides for storage of grain on farms and inspection and sealing of it under the supervision of the Missouri state grain warehouse and inspection department, the receipts therefor being good for government loans of 45c per bu. on corn, according to the announcement from Washington that the government would make such loans in states that have farm warehouse acts.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

On Nov. 29 wind blew a dust collector off the top of the elevator of the United Mills Co., Inc.

Mail addressed to the M. J. Lane Grain Co. is returned by the post office, marked "Out of business." Maurice J. Lane, head of the company, died last April.

While he and his mother were in Evanston, Ill., recently to see the football game between Northwestern University and Notre Dame, Charles W. Lonsdale, son of the late pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of this city, and who is also associated with the company, was injured in an automobile accident, Nov. 19, when the car he was driving was hit by another auto at a street intersection. Mr. Lonsdale, accompanied by a young lady who lives next door to the Lonsdales, was driving some friends back to Evanston after spending the evening with them, when the car struck them, killing the young lady almost instantly and slightly injuring two other occupants of the car. Mr. Lonsdale's car was going slowly, having just stopped for a traffic light.

E. D. Bigelow, assistant to the pres. of the Board of Trade, passed his 95th milestone on Dec. 5. Members of the exchange were forced to postpone a fitting reception they had planned for him, as he was just recovering from an attack of influenza.

The Board of Trade nominating committee to select candidates for offices for 1934 was appointed on Dec. 1, and is as follows: E. O. Bragg, chairman; J. N. Russell, H. C. Gamage, D. C. Bishop, Paul D. Bartlett. Election will be held on Jan. 2. One of the candidates for pres., to succeed J. S. Hart, will be the present first vice-pres., W. W. Marshall. Harold A. Merrill, now second vice-pres., automatically succeeds to the office of first vice-pres.

MONTANA

Harlowton, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. sustained damage of considerable proportions to their electrical equipment some time ago.

NEBRASKA

Blair, Neb.—Prowlers broke a window in the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator Nov. 6 and got about \$2, mostly pennies.

Omaha, Neb.—Frank C. Bell, of the Bell-Trimble Grain Co., was recently elected pres. of the Happy Hollow Club.

Table Rock, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point is being razed and the equipment moved to other points.

Indianola, Neb.—I am planning on building an elevator some time next spring.—Earl F. Teel [who operates the Farmers Elevator under lease].

Murdock, Neb.—The office safe of the Farmers Union's elevator, was robbed of \$175 in cash and a still larger amount in checks during the night of Nov. 6.

Albion, Neb.—Fire at the Albion Elevator & Lbr. Co.'s plant on Nov. 14 caused a damage amounting to \$2,500. The cause was attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Thayer, Neb.—A son of Henry Busch, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Utica, Neb., is now manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Lindsay, Neb.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n have voted to change the company to a co-operative concern, in order to enable them to take advantage of government financing if necessary.

Dodge, Neb.—The Crowell Elevator Co.'s second elevator at this point, which has not been used for some time, is being overhauled by the Van Ness Const. Co., including installation of new leg belt, motor in cupola, new bin bottoms and driveway and repairing of roof which leaked.

Mead, Neb.—The Farmers Union, Inc., has had the Van Ness Const. Co. make repairs at its elevator, including tearing out the old wood dump sink, driveway floor and air dump and putting in new concrete dump sink, 6x12, steel grate, and moving the air dump three feet ahead to take care of long trucks. On the west approach a strip of concrete paving is being put in, 12 feet wide and 28 feet long, so that less mud and dirt will be tracked into driveway.

Tecumseh, Neb.—W. C. Evans, pioneer grain man, died at his home in Barneston, Neb., early this month. Mr. Evans started in the grain and livestock business at Schroyer, Kan., at an early day, later moving to Union Star, Mo. After selling his plant at Union Star, he traveled for the old Ellwood Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Mo. Later he purchased an elevator at Tecumseh, which he operated until a few years ago, when he sold it to R. R. Gilmore, who is still operating it as the Gilmore Elevator Co. Mr. Evans then retired from active business and made his home with his daughter at Barneston. He was a man of striking personality, possessed of a keen and gifted mind. He was widely and favorably known to the grain trade.—H. R. Howell (Marietta, Kan.).

Pender, Neb.—Heyne Lumber & Grain Co. suffered loss of a radio loud-speaker, an adding machine and \$10 in cash to pilferers last month.

Doniphan, Neb.—Archie Haggard, former manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point, has been charged with embezzlement of \$492.

Pender, Neb.—The belt conveyor has been overhauled, the screw conveyor and bad cribbing repaired, the driving speeds corrected, shafting lined up, the size of the dump sink under the driveway increased and a wood grate installed at the Crowell Elevator Co.'s elevator by the Van Ness Const. Co.

Schuyler, Neb.—The property of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. (whose plant was badly damaged by fire Oct. 7, the mill being destroyed), including the mill site and remaining buildings here and the elevator at Rogers, has been sold at a foreclosure sale, the buyer being the F. R. Cruikshank Co., of New York. If the sale is confirmed the new owner will erect a receiving elevator and dump on the Schuyler mill premises, it is reported. The concrete tanks of the 150,000-bu. elevator here were damaged but not destroyed.



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Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Ord, Neb.—Chester Palmatier, 45 years of age, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator at this point for the past 14 years, also a member of the Ord city council, took his own life, on Nov. 22, by attaching a piece of hose to the exhaust pipe of his car and inhaling the monoxide gas. No reason is known for his act, as he was in good health and in no financial difficulty. He is survived by his wife and three children.

NEW YORK

Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—The Liberty Feed Co.'s warehouse here burned on Nov. 22; loss, \$35,000.

New York, N. Y.—Ralph Gilbert of the Federal grain supervisor's office, has been transferred to the Chicago office, due to the falling off of export grain business.

Buffalo, N. Y.—L. E. Harmon, aged 64 years, founder and former pres. of the Buffalo Cereal Co. until it was sold to Armour & Co., died Nov. 23, after an eight weeks' illness. He built the first H-O Mills in this city, and had resided here 35 years. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

New York, N. Y.—Walter Wheeler, grain inspector at the Produce Exchange, died very unexpectedly from a heart attack at his desk in the Exchange shortly after reporting for work, on Nov. 16. Mr. Wheeler, who was 54 years of age, had been connected with the grain inspection department of the Produce Exchange for 32 years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On Nov. 1 Philip R. Park returned to the Park & Pollard Co. as general manager, having retired from active management of the company eight years ago, devoting himself in the meantime to the special study of animal feeding, including research into the feeding of sea minerals blended with land grown products, which, Mr. Park believes, is more important than dry mash feeding of poultry, which he introduced 30 years ago.

NORTH DAKOTA

Southam, N. D.—Bill Cook, manager of the Woodworth Elevator Co.'s elevator, has resigned and been succeeded by Charles Schwols.

Merricourt, N. D.—On Nov. 12 the wind blew down the chimney and ripped off some of the shingles from office and driveway of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

Murray (Mayville p. o.), N. D.—The Murray Grain Co.'s elevator that was damaged by an explosion late in August, as previously reported, is being taken down. It is not known whether the company will rebuild or not.

Edmore, N. D.—After being closed for a number of years the Edmore Roller Mills are again grinding feed and the flour grinding unit will also be in operation as soon as reconditioning is completed. I. A. Lestrud is the proprietor.

Alice, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. was the loser in a court action to recover \$4,043 from Frank Pfeifer, which sum the company alleged it advanced him for the purchase of wheat futures. The judge held that gambling was involved and that no collection could be made, and dismissed the case.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Members admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota during November were as follows: Marion Equity Elevator Co., Marion; Stephen Grain Co.; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Cleveland; John Nordstog, Crosby; Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Noonan, and Scranton Equity Exchange, Scranton.

Eldridge, N. D.—James Ogilvie, manager of the Eldridge Elevator Co.'s elevator for the past 20 years, and one of the pioneers of the county and one of its most respected citizens, died at his home here on Nov. 26, after a long illness, death being due to heart trouble. Mr. Ogilvie came to the Northwest from his eastern home in 1882. He has been clerk of the Eldridge school district almost since its organization, and the Township of Eldridge has never had any other clerk than Mr. Ogilvie. He was always interested in civic and community affairs. He is survived by a son and a daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie having died last August, and another son died two years ago.

OHIO

Lynchburg, O.—H. Murphy & Son's flour mill, which has been idle, is being reopened.

Greenville, O.—George O'Brien has bot the entire holdings of his son, Robert, in the O'Brien Milling Co.

Jackson, O.—County Commissioner P. W. Wills has taken over the idle Peters Mill and will operate it after making improvements.

Pioneer, O.—Percy Grannis has resigned as manager of the Pioneer Elevator Co.'s elevator and taken a position as manager of a lumber yard at Fayette.

Tiro, O.—Harry Ulmer and Kenneth Wagner, owners of the Tiro Feed & Coal Co., have installed machinery for feed grinding, including a grinder and mixer.

New Madison, O.—Mrs. Charles Kimmell, manager of the New Madison Grain Co.'s elevator, took her own life at her home, Nov. 17. Despondency over ill health was given as the cause of her act.

Continental, O.—Noble Baringer, former manager of the Buckeye Elevator Co.'s elevator, whose main building was burned in October, opened a feed store in one of the elevator buildings on Nov. 25. Mr. Baringer is now town clerk.

Toledo, O.—Kent Keilholtz, pres. of E. L. Southworth & Co., grain, of this city, was for several weeks confined in one of the local hospitals suffering from amoebic dysentery, which attacked him on a recent visit to Chicago. At last reports he was recovering.

Washington C. H., O.—The plant of the Washington Milling Co., consisting of a 100,000-bu. elevator and a 350-barrel mill, has been bot by the Gwinn Milling Co., of Columbus, O. The elevator will be remodeled and a hammer mill, feed mixer and drier installed. Willard McLean will continue as manager of the plant.

Toledo, O.—Since the retirement of Jesse D. Hurlbut as general manager of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., as reported in the Journals last number, the business is being continued by the Camp family, Edwin L. Camp being pres. The business was founded years ago by D. W. Camp, father-in-law of Mr. Hurlbut.

Waynesville (formerly Corwin), O.—Fire, thot to have originated from an overheated stove, at 8 p. m., Nov. 16, destroyed papers and office equipment in the office of the Waynesville Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator here, and damaged some feed, flour, salt, etc., that had been stored in the building; loss fully covered by insurance. The office building is as nearly fire-proof as possible and is entirely separated from the elevator building.

Deersville, O.—Joseph W. Adams, aged 60 years, was instantly killed on Nov. 21, when he was caught in a large flywheel of the engine of the grist mill which he operated and hurled against the stone wall of the engine room. His skull, both ankles and one knee were fractured. It was believed that he had gone to the engine room to repair a broken belt, had gone too near the large wheel and was drawn into it. Mr. Adams had spent practically all his life in Deersville, and had been in business in this village for the past 30 years.

Toledo, O.—Recently admitted to membership in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the following: Butler Co-op. Co., Butler; Alva Hill Grain Co., Derby; Westerville Farmers Exchange Co., Westerville; Ralston-Purina Co., Circleville; T. W. Messinger, New London; Bert Ewell & Son, Brighton; Mills Elevator Co., Lorain; Lorain Mill & Supply Co., Lorain; M. R. Maney, Columbus; Thayer Milling Co., Chardon; G. H. Muman, Middlefield; Madison Mills Grain Co., Madison Mills. This makes a total of 140 additions since the annual meeting of the ass'n last June in Dayton.

Mansfield, O.—The former Hanley Milling Co. is now known as the Hanley Feed Mills. The 1,000-barrel unit of the mill has been dismantled to permit the installation of corn cutters, graders, feed mixers and other equipment for the manufacture of feed, cornmeal, etc. An arrangement has been completed with R. E. McChesney and associates, formerly operating as the Akron Feed & Milling Co., Akron, O., and later with the Akron-Urbana Mills, at Urbana, O., by which the McChesney organization transfers its activities to the Hanley property, under the new name, effective Dec. 1.

OKLAHOMA

Granite, Okla.—The Hester Feed Store, in the former Farmers Feed & Grain Co.'s elevator, was badly damaged by fire at 11 p. m., Nov. 21; loss to building, \$1,000; loss to contents, \$500; covered by insurance.

Henryetta, Okla.—J. B. Croom, manager of the Miracle Sweet Feed Mill, has opened a feed store up town, where all the products made by the mill are on sale, including four dairy, four mule, five poultry, three hog and one alfalfa molasses feeds.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—M. I. Jordan, Federal grain inspector here for the past 16 years, died at Okarche, Okla., Nov. 22, following a heart attack while he was inspecting a car of wheat. Two sons, one of whom is a grain inspector, and three daughters survive him.



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Proxate is the result of preliminary investigation by the Research Department of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation followed by cooperative work with the Crop Protection Institute. Four years of experiment by our testing laboratories included many successful commercial tests in the field.



PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Eugene, Ore.—The mixing and grinding plant of Willis Small has been moved to his main building, the entire plant now being under one roof, after taking additional space.

Rathdrum, Ida.—J. Roy Giles, former assessor of Kootenai County, has been appointed manager of Earl Marsh's elevator, succeeding G. H. Potts, manager for the past two years.

Mansfield, Wash.—The flour and cereal mill of the Waterville Union Grain Co. at this point has been started up for its winter run, the plant being in charge of J. H. Stotts, of Waterville.

Portland, Ore.—Carl Jacobson and Phil Holzheimer have organized the J. & H. Grain & Feed Co. here, installed a mixing and grinding plant and opened for operation. Poultry and dairy feeds will be manufactured at the plant, which is located at 1436 N. W. Thurman St.

Olympia, Wash.—Among the bills recently introduced in the legislature is one providing that the state distribute to the farmers at wholesale prices from the manufacturers. Another bill provides that manufacturers of fertilizers be taxed 25% for manufacturing fertilizer.

Dixie, Wash.—Five freight cars and a warehouse filled with wheat burned near here, the fire starting on Nov. 29 and burning steadily for several days, destroying approximately \$100,000 worth of property and wheat. The warehouse, valued at \$10,000, was filled with 157,000 bus. of grain. The Stanfield Grain & Warehouse Co. is the owner.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Public Utilities Commission denied a rehearing to a group of warehouse operators near here on an application to raise rates on handling and storing grain, which earlier had been refused. The operators petitioned in June for an increase from 10c to 15c a ton a month for storing grain, and from 75c to \$1 a ton for handling.—F. K. H.

Medford, Ore.—A quarantine against alfalfa hay and other hay and straw grown in this (Jackson) county, Baker and Malheur counties, Ore., has been declared by Max Gehlhar, director of the state department of agriculture, effective Nov. 15, on account of alfalfa weevil. Feed and meal containing alfalfa are also under the quarantine. Movement is prohibited from these counties unless under the direction of the state department of agriculture.

Olympia, Wash.—Five grain commission brokers have filed a test case against Walter J. Robinson, state director of agriculture, to test the validity of the 1933 law fixing state license fees for grain merchants and other dealers in agricultural commodities. The firms, Lloyd Garretson, C. M. Knapp Co., J. M. Perry Co., C. P. Schaefer Co., Reubin G. Benz and Winthrop Coffin, Jr., contend that the law sets up classifications that are discriminatory. Judge Wilson, before whom the case was filed, issued a temporary restraining order enjoining the collection of fees and interference with the business operations of the defendants until the issue could be argued later.

Portland, Ore.—The erection of a grain elevator with a capacity of 2,000,000 bus., largest in the Pacific Northwest, is announced by Henry W. Collins, pres. of the Pacific Continental Grain Co. Construction is to be started immediately on the site of the Standifer Shipbuilding Co. In outlining construction plans for the new elevator Mr. Collins advised correspondent for Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, that the method of handling grain in the interior of Oregon and Washington has gradually been going from sacked to bulk, and terminal docks that were at one time used for handling sacked wheat are now more or less obsolete. The movement of wheat on river boats had increased in volume and with the completion of the Bonneville dam it is believed it will not be many years until barge service will be serving wheat producers for many miles up the Columbia River, Vancouver being on a direct route. The construction of the new elevator will be under the supervision of Edward F. Carter, of John S. Metcalf Co. The plans call for the reinforced concrete elevator with a central warehouse, track shed and two storage sections, each with a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. on opposite sides of warehouse. Each storage section will consist of circular bins, the bins of one section holding 1,350 bus. and the other 35,000 bus. The elevator will be a complete storage, treating, shipping and handling unit.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—Great confusion exists in the present legislative session on the remodeling of the trucking law. The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has recommended flat license fees for carriers; elimination of deposit and bonding feature; liability and property damage under the rules of the insurance commissioner instead of the Public Utilities Commission; a general simplification of the present law.

PENNSYLVANIA

Penns Creek, Pa.—H. H. Herbster & Sons, of Laureilton, Pa., have leased J. W. Sampsell's flour and feed mill, remodeled it, installed new feed mixers and put all the machinery in first class condition, opening up for business on Nov. 27.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Redfield, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elvtr. Co., of Huron, S. D., has bot the old Farmers Elvtr. here and is operating it.

Bowdle, S. D.—The Bowdle Flour Mill, John Leno, proprietor, has recently been equipped with a grain feeder and a dust collector.

Bemis, S. D.—The properties of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. were razed by fire Dec. 8. About 8,000 bus. of oats, wheat, flax, corn and barley were lost, and the company's coal shed was destroyed.

Lake Preston, S. D.—M. H. Plowman, who has managed the local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mills Co. for the past 18 years, resigned recently and has been succeeded by Ben Neilson, formerly of Hetland.

Frankfort, S. D.—Callist P. Robinson has been appointed manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Vern L. Leckner, accidentally killed recently while hunting, as previously reported in the Journals.

Brookings, S. D.—Fire was discovered at 2 a. m., Nov. 17, in Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's local elevator, in the hopper in the seed cleaning room. The fire department quickly extinguished the blaze before any serious damage was done.

SOUTHEAST

Birmingham, Ala.—O. L. Bunn, sec'y of the Birmingham Grain Exchange, has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his wife, which occurred on Dec. 1, due to pneumonia.

Wheeling, W. Va.—A warehouse owned by the Wheeling Milling & Grain Co. and occupied by the Felber Biscuit Co. was damaged by fire recently, caused by an overheated stove; loss, \$8,000 to building and practically all the stock was destroyed.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The death of W. F. Hutcheson, aged 83 years, pres. of the Mountain City Milling Co., which operates an elevator, occurred last month, after an illness of over a year. Samuel C. Hutcheson, his son, has had active charge of the business.

Newport, Tenn.—The sale of the property of the Newport Mill Co., bankrupt, reported in the Journals last number, failed of confirmation by the Federal referee in bankruptcy, the bids being considered far too low. The matter will be held open until Dec. 13, with the hope that higher bids may be made.

Memphis, Tenn.—The 38th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be held at the Hotel Peabody, this city, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15, 16 and 17, 1934. At the annual convention of the ass'n in Chicago last September, Memphis was selected as the convention city, but the dates for the meeting and the hotel headquarters were left for a later decision, which has now been made thro a mail vote of the directors. During the last two years the ass'n met about the middle of September, but it was decided to hold the convention a month later in 1934 because of the southern location of Memphis. It was feared that if the convention were held in Memphis in September the delegates might encounter hot weather. The weather in Memphis in October is usually delightful, about such weather as is enjoyed in the north in September.—Charles Quinn, Sec'y.

TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—A meeting to consider the changes in the grain grades will be held here Dec. 16 under the auspices of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

McKinney, Tex.—Death claimed a pioneer business man of this city on Nov. 22, John S. Heard, 92 years of age, one of the organizers and directors of the Collin County Mill & Elvtr. Co. and the Tex-O-Kan Milling Co. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—John L. Taylor, former elevator operator and grain dealer of this city, pres. of the Inland Grain Co. for many years, passed away recently in Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of 51 years, death resulting from peritonitis. Mr. Taylor at one time was associated with the Inter-Ocean Elvtr. Co., of Salt Lake City. He was one of the original board of directors of the Ogden Grain Exchange. His paternal grandfather built and operated one of Utah's first flour mills, at Riverdale.

WISCONSIN

Augusta, Wis.—C. Gregorsen, proprietor of the Augusta Flour & Feed Co., has remodeled his plant.

Kewaunee, Wis.—Repairs have recently been made to the foundation of the office of the Kewaunee Grain Co., as the building was found to be sagging.

Baldwin, Wis.—Ben Halvorson's feed and flour business has been taken over by A. J. Hayman and C. B. Finvold, who will operate it as the Baldwin Feed Mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Kotvis Bros. feed and flour warehouse has been purchased by the Red Star Yeast & Products Co., who, it is reported, will change the building into a distillery.

New Richmond, Wis.—Ingwald C. Sager, manager of the New Richmond Roller Mills Co.'s elevators, died on one of the last days of October, at the age of 48 years, after an operation.

WYOMING

Sundance, Wyo.—Machinery and equipment for the new flour mill has been received by C. D. Roberts and is being stored until Mr. Roberts gets his building erected.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest
is the logical market for
your grain.

Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Field Seeds

Helena, Mont.—The State Nursery & Seed Co. has remodeled its store.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Farmers Supply Co. has engaged in the seed business with W. F. Howell as manager.

Fargo, N. D.—J. C. Heisler, receiver for Magill & Co., reports unsecured claims of \$69,130, of which 43 per cent are loans by the Magill family to the company.

Bristol, Pa.—Valeno V. Vansant, who had been with the D. Landreth Seed Co. for 45 years, died unexpectedly of heart failure Nov. 25. He was credit manager and traveled ten weeks each year.

Orlando, Fla.—The Florida Seedmen's Ass'n was formed recently at a meeting here with H. R. Manee, Plant City, pres.; Tom Cameron, Jacksonville, vice pres., and T. W. Knight, Pahokee, sec'y-treas.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Colorado Pure Seed Show will be held here in the city auditorium Dec. 15 to 19. A greater number of exhibits have been listed than last year. The certified seed growers will hold their annual meeting during the show.

Toledo, O.—Harry M. Hedges, who traveled out of Toledo as representative of F. H. Woodruff & Sons of Milford, Conn., died Nov. 20 at his home in Cambridge, N. Y. For nearly 40 years he had been with the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. at Cambridge.

By artificial freezing to imitate winter ripening of seed and electric lighting to supplement daylight of winter, scientists at Corvallis, Ore., have forced hops to grow from seed to maturity in three years instead of five years, to speed up the search for a variety immune to the downy mildew disease.

Washington, D. C.—Representatives of North and South Dakota argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission Nov. 21 for a reduction in the rate on clover seed to the eastern states. A cut from \$321 to \$192 on a 60,000-lb. carload of sweet clover seed is asked, the reductions averaging \$80 per car.

Gilroy, Cal.—Waldo Rohnert died recently. He began in the seed business with D. M. Ferry at Detroit, Mich., and removed to the Pacific Coast in 1891. After several years with C. C. Morse & Co. he engaged in the seed growing business on his own account. He had served as pres. of the Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n and the American Seed Trade Ass'n. His widow, son and daughter survive him.

Inoculation experiments and histological studies of wheat scab or head blight, caused by *G. saubinetii*, together with microscopic observations directly bearing on the host-fungus relationship, are reported by the Wisconsin Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working in cooperation. The inoculations of heads of pure line Prelude

and Marquis wheat, incubated in controlled temperature and humidity chambers in the greenhouse or in glassine bags in the field, were most effective when heads were blossoming or had just passed the blossoming stage, although infection resulted from inoculation from in-the-boot to past-flowering stages.

Spring Wheat Seed Loans

Seed loans from any federal source to growers of spring wheat will not be granted for the 1934 crop without agreement to reduce acreage 15 per cent below the average annual wheat acreage for the base period fixed by the A. A. A.

Farmers whose annual average was 80 acres or less are not required to reduce acreage. Farmers who sowed more than that up to 95 acres are required to reduce to 80 acres, according to the latest announcement by the F. C. A.

Georgia Seedsmen Organize

At a meeting held Nov. 23 in the office of the H. G. Hastings Co., at Atlanta, Ga., the seedsmen of the state organized the Georgia State Seed Dealers Ass'n.

H. G. Hastings was elected pres.; F. E. Johnson, Savannah, vice-pres.; C. T. Trimble, Moultrie, vice-pres., and Lewis Cottingham, Atlanta, sec'y-treas. Executive com'te: H. H. Arrington, Rome; H. L. Cofer, Athens, and L. H. Simpkins, Augusta.

At a meeting soon to be called by Pres. Hastings to receive the report of the com'te appointed to draft constitution and by-laws.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1932, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1933	1932
Chicago	187,000	69,000	2,000	2,000
Duluth	87,674	540,419	507,749	1,134,421
Ft. William	11,434	224,555	179,894	302,944
Milwaukee	1,430			
Minneapolis	201,500	216,450	149,010	262,900
Superior	3,134	89,721	100,915	484,049
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	88,800	15,000		
Los Angeles	14,300	119,600		
Wichita	5,200	3,900	3,900	1,300
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth		8,400		1,200
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati		1,400		
Ft. Worth	92,400	68,600	21,000	26,600
New Orleans	2,800			
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,098,000	657,000	184,000	412,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	566,890	348,200	5,470	
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	683,000	1,163,000	597,000	941,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	117,687	76,670	58,560	34,200

Western Seedsmen Meet

PRES. CARL CHESMORE, St. Joseph, Mo., called the 34th semi-annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n to order Dec. 2 in the Baltimore Hotel at Kansas City with a brief address urging closer co-operation.

A letter from Lane Wilson, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen, was read, reporting the meeting at Nashville Nov. 29 and 30.

HENRY WINDHEIM, Omaha, treas., reported the finances in good condition with a balance of about \$600.

C. C. MASSIE, Minneapolis, gave an account of the work of the Code Com'te by Pres. L. M. King. He said the seed trade seemed to be lacking the definite statistics demanded by the A. A. A. and N. R. A. The outlook for spring trade was more favorable than for five years.

MR. WINDHEIM pilloried originators who, after having assured jobbers the price could go no lower, offer the same seed 40 to 50c per 100 lbs. lower.

J. LIST PEPPARD, Kansas City: Instead of striving for large volume a little less business carefully handled would mean more money.

FLOYD FIELDS, Des Moines, told of several clauses in the new Iowa seed law that might be detrimental.

Attendance at the luncheon was the largest in the history of the ass'n.

In the evening the visitors were guests of the Rudy-Patrick and the Peppard Seed companies at a banquet at the Hotel Kansas Citian, where vocal and instrumental music enlivened the occasion.

A new draft of the code has been completed by the A. A. A. No copies will be available for distribution or publication until after the com'te finishes with it.

A new provision of the code, added by the A. A. A., is intended to prevent destructive price cutting in somewhat the same manner as this problem is handled in the approved master retail code.

Much Grass Seed Needed for Acreage Reduction

Grass and field seeds in excess of 15,000,000 lbs. are to be purchased in the average reduction program.

A program for seeding grasses and legumes for erosion prevention and soil improvement on acreage retired from the production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and corn in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's acreage reduction program has been given the Administration's approval. Officials of the Administration feel that it is highly desirable that growers protect the soil of these contracted acres from erosion and maintain their fertility.

Altho fall seeding is generally preferred in the north, where Kentucky blue grass is the dominant pasture grass on good soils, with timothy, alfalfa, alsike and red clover as the chief meadow species, there is a fair chance of success with spring seeding of grass if a good seed bed is prepared and weeds are not too bad. To minimize the hazard of weeds it is suggested a half normal seeding of oats or barley be used. Such grain crops must be cut for hay to be used on the farm, both for the good of the grass and to comply with the terms of the contract.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

OLDEST AND BEST
COMMERCIAL SEED LABORATORY
Purity and Germination Tests
Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Greatly Reduced Rates.
2113 2nd National Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio
Quick Accurate Impartial

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Southern States Joint Meeting

The new seed ass'n of several of the Southern states met Nov. 29 at the Hotel Noel, Nashville, at the call of Lane Wilson, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen, who presided, and led off with an address on "Why State Ass'ns Should Affiliate with S. S. A. and A. S. T. A."

A J. BIGGIO, Dallas, Tex., offered suggestions on disposing of surpluses.

MRS. KATHERINE TREANOR, Memphis, spoke on "Warehouse Consigned Stocks."

W. P. HALL, Louisville, covered "Wholesale Price List Differentials."

EMILE SCHEUERMANN, Mobile, and Martin Yopp, Paducah, Ky., had as their topic "Consignment Practice."

A resolution was adopted authorizing the S. S. A. to act as agent for the various state ass'ns until such time as the Southern amended its constitution and by-laws to admit affiliated ass'ns.

The 30 seedsmen attending represented eleven state ass'ns.

In the evening the visiting seedsmen were entertained at dinner at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dobson.

Prosecute Mislabeling in Two Seed Cases

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announces the recent termination of the following Federal Seed Act cases instituted on the basis of evidence furnished by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. and the State of Alabama:

Rye seed was shipped by L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1931, into the State of Alabama, about 15 bus. of the seed in 6 bags, was labeled approximately 91 per cent germination, tested Oct., 1931. The seed was found by the State of Alabama and the U. S. Dept. of Agri. to germinate not more than 59.75 per cent in Oct., 1931. The matter was referred to the Attorney General on Apr. 18, 1932. On Oct. 7, 1933, the case was terminated upon a plea of nolo contendere, followed by a fine of \$50.

"Cane Seed" shipped by the Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo., on Feb. 10, 1933, and March 13, 1933, into the State of Alabama, when tested did not germinate nearly so freely as the labels indicated it would. The U. S. Dept. of Agri. recommended seizure of 169 bags in possession of four dealers in Montgomery, Ala. On Oct. 13, 1933, the seed was released to claimant under bonds totaling \$800, conditioned that the seed be denatured as by grinding so as to prevent its use for seeding, and that it be relabeled as chicken feed.

Effect of Argentine Government's Purchases of Flaxseed

Last week the Argentine Government constituted a board to purchase corn, wheat and flaxseed at fixed prices.

With reference to flaxseed, which had been selling at around 10 pesos per 100 kilos, the government placed a minimum price for board purchases of 11.50 pesos per 100 kilos f. a. s. Buenos Aires, an advance of 15 per cent from the prevailing market price. Since that decision was announced on Nov. 29th flaxseed prices in the Argentine have advanced to 12.05 pesos per 100 kilos.

In order to adjust these local prices to meet values abroad the Argentine Government simultaneously reduced the foreign exchange value of the peso 20 per cent. The result has been that the Argentine peso, which sold before Nov. 29th at around 40½ cents U. S. currency, now is selling at slightly over 33 cents.

The net result of all of this, as far as U. S. markets are concerned, is that a drop in the foreign exchange value of the peso just about offsets the advance in price of the seed, which remains at approximately \$1.85½ per bushel, duty paid, pure basis c. i. f. New York City. —Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Vermont Seed Report for 1933

The agricultural seed sold in Vermont in 1933 as a whole was of good quality comparing well with that sold during most of the years since the law went into effect in 1913, according to the Vermont Agri. Exp. Sta. in Bulletin 365.

Only one sample was short in respect to purity and less than 7 per cent of the entire number were deficient in respect to viability. Several of the failures in viability are to be charged up to overlarge numbers of hard seed and, perhaps, in some cases to the length of time between the vendor's test and that made during the past summer by the station's seed analyst.

There has been a marked improvement in the correct labeling of seeds in the last few years. The alfalfa and red clover samples were very free from weed seeds. Only one sample of alfalfa and two of red clover contained any trace of dodder. Two lots of red top contained a few ergotized seeds and seven samples of timothy traces of ergotized seeds. Some weed seeds were present in redtop and timothy but almost no noxious weeds. Whenever weed seeds or inert matter were present, the guaranty was placed low enough to cover them. Much has been accomplished during the past decade by seed legislation, inspection and the use of improved seed cleansing facilities to place better seed on the market.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds since July 1 are reported in pounds as follows by the Bureau of Plant Industry:

Kind of Seed	—November—		July 1 to Nov. 30	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Alfalfa				5,200
Bluegrass, Can.	57,900	2,800	63,800	7,200
Clover, crim.			1,977,000	662,300
Clover, white	23,400	343,200	429,700	631,000
Rape, winter	1,293,300	1,219,400	3,576,100	2,152,100
Ryegrass, Eng.	5,700	93,400	171,000	120,000
Ryegrass, Ital.	5,900	7,200	21,600	13,900
Vetch, hairy	33,100	158,700	3,012,700	1,595,400
Bentgrass	8,100		10,200	24,900
Clover, suckling		3,100	11,600	4,300
Dog's-tail		600	700	2,300
Fescue, Chew- ing's	26,900	36,800	591,100	370,800
Fescue, other	5,900	10,400	41,400	60,100
Grass, rescue		500	4,400	1,500
Grass, meadow	7,000	19,400	237,900	31,100
Peas, winter	163,500		2,712,100	
Trefoil, yellow		4,600	2,000	8,400

Nebraska Local Group at Norfolk

Grain dealers thru northwestern Nebraska met at the Norfolk Hotel, Norfolk, Neb., the evening of Dec. 5.

Discussion centered on the code of trade practices soon to come before the A. A. A. for final hearing, and countless questions were presented Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n officials.

Sec'y J. N. Campbell and Pres. Gerald Ehernberger discussed latest developments. Most of the dealers felt that development of the code will help to iron out many of the abuses to which the trade is subject, and will correct the ruinous competition that now disrupts trade.

Harry R. Clark, Omaha, chief inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange, discussed the proposed new grain standards. The dealers felt that changes in corn grades, reducing the number of grades, would benefit them and reduce grading complications that must now be considered when buying corn. Since the territory is given over to the production of corn, little attention was given proposed changes in other grain grades.

While most dealers felt that farmers would take advantage of the government offer to lend them 45 cents a bu. on corn in the crib, so much corn is in temporary cribs or on the ground, in unsealable condition, that the immediate movement was not expected to be severely curtailed.

Among those attending the meeting were: V. J. Biberich, Petersburg; Burdett Boyes, Oakdale; C. A. Bridge, Norfolk; James Burns, Lyons; J. N. Campbell, Sec. Omaha; Gerald Ehernberger and Linn J. Ehernberger, Columbus; E. Gailey, Elgin; D. E. Gammel, Columbus; Frank Gross, Tilden; Victor L. Gross, Tilden; W. D. Hart, Omaha; H. G. Hevne, Pender; Elmer Kinney, Elgin.

H. C. Luers, Tilden; S. J. Micek and S. P. Micek, Duncan; Geo. E. Moseman, Lyons; John Pochop, Osmond; D. Roufs, Humphrey; Otto P. Schafer, Lincoln; Nick Schmitt, Madison; J. F. Schomberg, McLean; Wm. H. Schulz, Osmond; W. F. Shepard, Omaha; W. C. Traub, Battle Creek; W. J. Trojan, Tarnov; Wm. Vanderheiden, Humphrey; J. W. Warrick Jr., Meadow Grove; C. A. Weil, Columbus; J. G. Wiese, Meadow Grove, and Ed. C. Winmartner, Humphrey.

A grasshopper plague is expected in 1934, and at a conference held recently at Fargo, N. D., it was decided to ask the federal government for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to fight the pest. Why not stock all the hopper farms with turkeys?

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Grain

Drying Needs

USED EVERYWHERE

NONE BETTER

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*Love alone is might,
Makes the heavy burden light,
Smooths rough ways to weary feet,
Makes the bitter morsel sweet,
Love alone is strength.—George MacDonald.*

Grain Carriers

Ice in Fort William harbor is 5 to 6 inches thick, nearly a month earlier than last year.

Lake carriers are objecting to insertion in the code of a requirement that all members submit a record of their contracts to the code committee.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended Nov. 25 amounted to 31,998, against 26,663 a year ago, as reported by the Am. Ry. Ass'n.

Sarnia, Ont.—The Sarnia Steamship Lines has taken over 13 boats of the Matthews Steamship Lines and contemplates using its 24 vessels for winter storage of wheat.

Reduced rail rates from the Mississippi River eastward will be the objective of millers and grain men who met at Chicago Nov. 24 to organize a campaign for the reduction.

Bismarck, N. D.—Governor Langer has lifted the embargo on wheat shipments for 10 days, but at the same time, Dec. 6, placed an embargo on shipments of beef cattle out of the state.

Decatur, Ill.—The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. has contracted with a local transfer company to pickup and deliver 1 c. l. shipments from and to shipper's door to compete with the trucks.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Norris Grain Co., Ltd., is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the Matthews Steamship Co., Ltd., of which G. T. Clarkson is receiver and manager.

Marine insurance on grain from Chicago advanced Dec. 1 to 25c per \$100, Dec. 6 to 37½c, and Dec. 10 to 50c. The lake rate on wheat or corn to Buffalo advanced ½c to 2c per bushel.

The Illinois Barge Line Co. has been formed by Donald S. Walker, pres., to build eight barges of welded steel, the first to be placed in operation Feb. 15 between Chicago and St. Louis.

Marine insurance rates were advanced Dec. 1 15c to 37½c per \$100 Ft. William to Montreal, and 25c to Georgian Bay ports. After the official close of navigation Dec. 12 owners operate at their own risk.

Rep. Huddleston of Alabama, a member of the House Interstate Commerce Com'te, on Dec. 4 proposed a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent in freight rates, even if a subsidy is necessary, to stimulate the movement of freight.

Forty steamers downward bound with grain, coal and package freight were halted by heavy ice blocking the Soulanges Canal. Below Montreal government ice breakers are working to keep the route to the ocean open for the 52 ships scheduled to clear.

Ft. William, Ont.—The court of appeals at Montreal on Nov. 30 ordered the Paterson Steamship Co. to pay \$146,326 to the Robin Hood Flour Mills as damages for the loss of a cargo when the steamship Thorodoc went aground in Lake Superior Nov. 8, 1929.

Montreal, Que.—The charge for loading grain out of elevators at Montreal was reduced from \$4 to \$2.12 per thousand bushels by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada at a meeting held at Winnipeg Nov. 29, the reduction to be retroactive to Oct. 1 and to continue until the close of navigation, to cover the allowance of 3/16 cent per bushel made by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

Montreal, Que.—The Department of Railways & Canals on Nov. 28 issued the following notice: "On account of abnormal weather conditions and the difficulties and danger of continuing operations, it is found necessary to close all canals from Lake Ontario to Montreal not later than 11:59 p. m. on the 30th of November."

Demurrage on Saturdays while factories are closed in compliance with the NRA, is declared to be unjust, yet the Am. Ry. Ass'n refuses to grant any change in the rules. Sec'y H. H. Beek of the Nat'l Industrial Traffic League says: "We feel that where the NRA makes it impracticable for us to operate on Saturday, we should not be required to pay thousands of unearned dollars into the treasuries of the railroads because of that fact."

Birmingham, Ala.—Reduction of approximately one-third in the freight rates on cotton seed, cotton meal, cotton seed cakes, and cotton seed hulls to and from Birmingham is sought by cotton oil mill operators in Birmingham who held a conference recently at Atlanta at which the matter was considered by traffic representatives of the railroads and mill operators. The Birmingham mills are in competition with mills located nearer producing areas and for that reason are handicapped by the rates now in effect.—G. H. W.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The state public service commission on Nov. 24 ordered highway motor carriers of freight to charge the same as the railroads. The charge for any haul will be based on the mileage as routed in the common carriers' certificates and the contract carriers' permits. The charge also will include pickup and delivery routes within towns. Truck load rates will be 50 per cent of the capacity of car load minimums. Classification of rates on a commodity basis as charged by railroads was applied also to motor vehicles.

Chicago, Ill.—The hearing here on reduction of ex-lake grain rates from lower lake ports to points east was attended by over 100 shippers and millers Nov. 23. Shippers objected that relative adjustments must be made simultaneously from C. F. A. territory and eastern gateways of W. T. L. territory. C. A. Lahey, traffic mgr. of the Quaker Oats Co., said the railroads should find out what rate was needed to meet all competition and then put in that rate between Buffalo and New York. Others who spoke were J. S. Brown, Chicago; L. E. Banta, Indianapolis; W. V. Wheat, Peoria, traffic managers of the Boards of Trade, and John Bowlus of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Truckers Want in on Coal Code

At the hearing on the coal code at Washington the truckers from Reading, Pa., said that they outnumbered the retailer 10 to one and that, all told, the truckers handle a million tons of anthracite a year. The truckers in Northwestern Pennsylvania said that they outnumbered the retailers eight to one and handle about all of the business. The truckers—backed by truck mines—of Ohio laid claim to 25 per cent of the business of the state. The truckers of Indiana made almost as strong a claim.

All truckers let it be known that not only are they not going to be eliminated but that they demand full representation on the code authority.

It appears that the definitions of the various classes of merchants are to be made not on the equipment they possess, but on the functions they perform. This will let in country grain elevator operators who handle coal with no facilities for delivery, but rely on the farmers to haul it away.

Corn processed by or for a farmer for consumption by his own family, employees, or household and corn ground for feed purposes only also is exempt from the processing tax.

Traffic League Reply to Co-ordinator

The National Industrial Traffic League, a nation-wide organization of shippers and shippers' ass'ns, whose members control the shipping policies of most of the major industries of the country, has just forwarded to Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, a document setting forth its answers to questions concerning transportation regulation and co-ordination submitted to shippers generally, by the Co-ordinator's office on Nov. 4.

The League takes the position that, while permissive legislation for buses and trucks, airlines, and other means of transportation, competitive with railroads might well be recommended to the coming session of Congress by the Co-ordinator, parity of regulation as between the railroads and these newer instrumentalities is not practical at the present time.

Questions 10, 11 and 12 of Mr. Eastman were:

10. Should Section 16, paragraph 3, sub-sections (a) (b) (c) and (d) of the Interstate Commerce Act be amended by reducing the time limits for the filing of claims for overcharges, for filing of suits for reparation and for the filing of carriers' suits for recovery of their charges, and if so what new periods should be fixed?

11. Should Section 16, paragraph 2, of the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to eliminate the part thereof which provides for the award of attorneys' fees to the shipper?

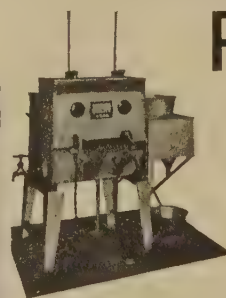
12. Should Section 8 of the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to limit the recovery of reparation to complainants proving actual pecuniary loss?

In reply the League declared it is opposed to the several proposals embraced under Questions 10, 11 and 12 above, but it would look with favor upon having the period of limitation applicable to claims for overcharges or undercharges reduced to two years so that it would be the same as the period of limitation applicable to claims for reparation.

World Wheat Prices Remain Low

The 1933-34 world wheat crop outside Russia and China is indicated at about 220,000,000 bushels less than last year's production, but prices thus far in world markets have shown no sustained improvement from last year's levels, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current report on world wheat prospects.

World shipments of wheat thus far this season have averaged about 10,000,000 bushels a week, whereas in October and November last year shipments averaged about 13,000,000 bushels a week.



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thousands of mills and elevators.

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Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25906, Charles Ilfeld Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Rate, dried beans, Las Vegas, N. M., to Houston and Cameron, Tex., between June 10, 1931, and March 16, 1932, inclusive, not shown to have been unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

In Scouler-Bishop Grain Co. v. M. & St. L. Examiner Peterson on Dec. 4 recommended dismissal, holding the basis of rates applicable on shipments of corn from Iowa points, stored in transit at Council Bluffs, Iowa, thence forwarded to Pacific coast points, was reasonable and otherwise lawful.

No. 25809, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. M. P. Dismissed. By division 5. Rates charges, wheat, shipped, Mound Ridge, Kan., to Coffeyville, Kan., there milled in transit and reshipped as bran, flour and shorts on January 1, 1929, to Bergman and Batesville, Ark., applicable.

The Commission, by division 2, has authorized in fourth section order 11412, railroads, parties to Spelden's I. C. C. No. 1449, and Florida commodity tariff No. 1469, to establish and maintain reduced local and proportional rates on grain and products, including flour, minimum 60,000 pounds, from St. Louis, Mo., East St. Louis, and Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., to Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami, Fla., to meet the competition of the all-water routes to those ports and the truck competition from the ports to the interior of Florida.

The Commission has authorized Boston & Albany and Central Vermont, in fourth section order No. 11407, to establish and maintain rates, grain and grain products and articles taking the same rates, from Albany, N. Y., to South Vernon and Brattleboro, Vt., over their route by the way of Palmer, Mass., the same as those contemporaneously in effect over the direct route of the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine but not lower than 12.5 cents a 100 pounds, without observing the fourth section. The order provides that no rate at an intermediate point shall exceed 16.5 cents a 100 pounds and in no case be higher than the low-cost combination.

From Abroad

Italy will permit no future importations of wheat.

The Chinese Yuan has authorized a maximum duty of 32c per bushel on wheat and flour.

"Italy is self-sufficient in wheat this year for the first time in her history," said Mussolini Dec. 3 at a ceremony awarding prizes for wheat crops.

The French cabinet on Oct. 14 approved a bill providing a tax of \$8 an acre on all lands that have produced above the average for the last three years.

France has decided to suspend further wheat exports, after having previously announced the discontinuance of the bonus of \$1.46 per bushel on wheat exported.

Mexico has been asked by the Chamber of Commerce of Michoacan state to prohibit further imports of wheat, as domestic growers are expecting the largest crop in the history of the country.

France has announced that no further licenses to export wheat under the bounty of 80 francs per quintal are to be issued since the bounty is insufficient to make up the difference between the legal minimum domestic price and the world price.

In Spain holders of wheat are now required to declare the amount of wheat on hand, the quantity needed for seed and other purposes, and the amount destined for sale. Sellers are obliged to give details of sale—quantities, prices, origin and destination. From Oct. 26 to May 31 next the range of maximum and minimum sale prices which will be obligatory for each 100 kilograms of wheat are 50 to 59 pesetas (\$2.63-\$2.94 per bushel at par and \$1.74 to \$1.94 at current exchange). The minimum price is raised slightly each two months. These prices are f.o.b. car at the point or mill nearest origin; and for common, dry, clean wheat not containing more than 2 per cent of foreign matter. Wheat of superior qualities may be sold above the maximum prices set.

Unless you are deliberately kind to every creature, you will often be cruel to many.—J. Ruskin.

Supply Trade

Omaha, Neb.—The business of the Hall Distributor Co. will be continued by the able staff which served under its founder, the late Thos. F. Hall.

Washington, D. C.—A public hearing on the proposed code of fair competition for the Cereal Machinery Industry was held before the N. R. A. Dec. 8.

Only a pessimist will sit by the roadside, waiting for a chance to ride on the road to affluence. The optimist wastes no time waiting for a "lift," but starts out on foot.—Lloyd. When will you start?

Silver Creek, N. Y.—William H. Gaude, purchasing agent for S. Howes Co., died Dec. 3. Mr. Gaude was also president of the Silver Creek Poultry Ass'n and a past president of the Western New York Poultry Ass'n, and was considered an authority on poultry feeding.

Baltimore, Md.—G. E. Carlstrand, long in charge of the Grain Elevator Dept. of M. A. Long & Co., and formerly with the Jas. Stewart Corp., has organized the Carlstrand Engineering Co. and will specialize in grain elevators, flour and feed mills, malt houses, breweries and distilleries.

Manitowoc, Wis.—J. H. Pank, mgr. of the Warehousemen's Corp., died Nov. 25, aged 54 years. He had long been identified with the malting and the machinery trades. He traveled for the Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., the Richmond Mfg. Co., and E. A. Pynch & Co. He was the inventor of the Pank Grain Door Remover.

The "new deal" places a premium on good advertising. With customary trade practices, profits, etc., reduced to dull uniformity, the best chance to secure additional business is to use advertising to its fullest extent. The persistent and most convincing advertiser will get business whereas the non-advertiser will see his established trade slowly drifting elsewhere.—E. A. Little.

Plainfield, N. J.—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Youells-Privett Exterminating Corporation not to advertise in connection with the sale of rat poison that it will mummify the carcasses of killed rats or mice and will prevent offensive odors arising therefrom. From a consideration of all testimony taken in the case, the Commission found the company's representations to be false and misleading.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A new illustrated catalog has been completed by Link-Belt Co. on flexible shaft-couplings. Three different types are tabulated and priced, with special emphasis on type "RC" which employs Link-Belt Silver-link Roller Chain for flexibly connecting the two toothed coupling halves. Both revolving and stationary types of automatic-lubricating casings are included. A copy of the new book is available to anyone requesting it on business letterhead.

So much money will be required to carry on the federal government's program of a billion to closed banks, other millions for agricultural credits and price boosting loans on cotton, butter and wheat that interest is turning toward the source of the funds. Altho current taxation is furnishing a great part of the present demands, recourse eventually must be had to bond issues, and if they fail, to fiat money. Hitherto bond issues have been well taken, but the latest issue, of \$500,000,000, was oversubscribed only four times in two days, compared with the five times subscription in one day for the preceding \$800,000,000 issue.

Trucking in Feed Code

Just as in the country elevator code so the trucking problem is the difficulty in the code of the feed industry.

The code com'tee of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns is in constant touch with C. H. Cochran, administrator of the A. A. A. in charge of the feed code in an endeavor to agree on a workable revision.

The members of the Federation code com'tee are insistent that a stop be put to the practice of truckers hauling farm products to the terminal market and returning to the farm with feed bought of some mill or manufacturer at wholesale price to be resold to the farmer at a price in ruinous competition with the interior feed dealer.

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YEARLY SAVING
IN POWER COST



Recently, the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, tested Pyroil to determine its value as a fire preventive. Their official statement follows:

"The most painstaking experiment in a large mill in the Southwest" (picture above) "showed a full 5% reduction in power consumption obtained by the use of Pyroil."

"On this one mill the net saving in power cost is conservatively estimated at \$5,000 per year. The saving on machinery upkeep and depreciation cannot be estimated, but it would be a sizable factor."

"We believe we have demonstrated to our own satisfaction, that the use of Pyroil reduces power consumption, eliminates a large part of the wear on bearings, and PREVENTS FIRE LOSS. Therefore, we recommend its use to our Flour Mill and Grain Elevator policyholders."

Pyroil is an extreme pressure, standby lubricant for every purpose. It is simply added in small quantity to the regular lubricant and fuel.

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE COPY OF COMPLETE FIELD TEST REPORT OF THIS TEST. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 299 LaFollette Ave., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

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 LUBRICATION PROCESS

Love given unfailingly comes back an hundred fold; the more we give, the richer we are.

Patents Granted

1,936,025. **Grinding Mill.** Richard Mahaffey, Myerstown, Pa. A cylinder is mounted for rotation between an arcuate plate and a screen. Both the arcuate member and the cylinder have teeth in rows, the arcuate plate being adjustable by screw bolts.

1,932,777. **Grain Grading Machine.** Elmer Henry Germer, Fort Dodge, Ia. A cylindrical shell is rotatably mounted, rings within the shell, each ring being formed with surfaces inclined relative to the axis of the drum, said surfaces being formed with series of grain receiving pockets substantially rhomboidal or diamond shaped in plan and with one corner in advance of the rest, said pockets being of greater depth at their trailing than at their leading ends.

1,931,555. **Grinding Mill.** Alfred J. Mosley, Denver, Colo. A rotary wheel having an air-passage, a chamber having an end-wall provided with an air-inlet within a circular flange, an end-wall having a central outlet, and a grinding space around the wheel to receive material thrown outwardly by centrifugal force, the wheel extending partially into the flange and the wheel being capable of axial adjustment to vary its position relative to the flange and the outlet.

1,931,985. **Grain Measuring Device.** Jas. R. Harrison, Peoria, Ill. The combination of a measuring receptacle having a hinged closure forming the lower portion of the receptacle, a receiving portion adjacent the measuring receptacle, a conveyor in the receiving portion for moving grain to the measuring receptacle and for packing it therein to fill the latter, a yielding mounting for the conveyor whereby the packing of the grain in the measuring receptacle will move the conveyor.

1,931,261. **Grain Door.** Melville Lindsay, Crestwynde, Sask. A main section is swingably mounted on one side of the door frame, a lip formed in the opposite side of the door frame to receive the outer end edge of main section, a pair of auxiliary sections hingedly attached to the upper and lower edges of main section and swingable with said main section, a pair of spaced apart projecting plate retaining members secured to each side of the door frame adapted to abut the inner end edges of the

auxiliary sections to seal the joints between said sections and the door frame.

1,931,091. **Talking Quotation Board.** Clyde Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky., assignor to International Communications Laboratories, New York, N. Y. The combination comprising a rotating shaft, groups of sound records freely mounted on the shaft, variably operable switches for selecting any sound record from any one of said groups, means for clutching the selected records with the shaft one at a time and in a predetermined order, and means effective when any record is clutched to the shaft for audibly reproducing said record.

1,930,623. **Feed Grinder.** Lloyd C. Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. A body having a cover provided with a pair of sections curved inward toward the upper ends thereof and having adjacent ends, a shaft extending transversely of the body and having a plurality of cutter discs, a lower semi-cylindrical screen carried by the body below the cutter discs, an upper screen of arcuate form resting at the lower end thereof on said lower screen, and a feed member extending through said opening and resting on the upper terminal portion of that cover section which forms the lower side of said opening.

1,931,074. **Grain Cleaner.** John Edward Johnson, Chicago, Ill. A grain inlet, a conical drum receiving the grain, a trough-like receptacle receiving the fine seeds and broken grains, an outer conical drum enclosing said first named drum and inverted end for end with respect thereto, said outer drum receiving the grain directly from said inner drum after it has traversed the inner drum, a trough-like receptacle intermediate said drums, said outer drum having means for separating the whole wheat grains from larger particles such as oats and short straws and depositing them in said receptacle.

1,933,561. **Grain Separator.** Wesley Lunsford and Elmer Weiny, Milton, Ia. In a grain separator, a shoe, rods passing transversely thru the shoe, a screen, bracket loops secured to the under face of the screen and embracing one of said rods, the screen having a swinging or pivotal connection with the other of said rods, the opening in said loops being of a height according with the diameter of the said rod but of a length materially greater than said diameter, brackets secured to the shoe on the inner faces thereof and formed with right angular ears, eye members secured on top of the screen, and hook members engaged in said eye members and having threaded shanks passing thru said ears and nuts engaging said shanks and abutting the ears on opposite sides from said loops, the loops being elongated in the direction of the length of the screen.

Bank for Co-operatives Loans

The Farm Credit Administration has announced that from Sept. 13 to Nov. 15 the Central Bank for Co-operatives loaned \$13,583,539. These loans were made to help co-operatives purchase physical marketing facilities for handling, warehousing or processing agricultural products.

The Central Bank for Co-operatives was chartered by the governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Sept. 13, and it has a capital stock of \$50,000,000 wholly owned by the United States. Farmers' co-operatives borrowing from it purchase stock in amounts equal to \$100 for each \$2,000 borrowed.

With the setting up of the Regional Banks for Co-operatives loans for less than \$300,000 will be handled by them instead of the central bank. Regional banks have been chartered in eight Farm Credit Administration districts and have headquarters at St. Louis, Berkeley, Calif., St. Paul, Minn., Columbia, S. C., Baltimore, Houston, Tex., Spokane and New Orleans.

The fertilizer industry code went into effect Nov. 9.

Calendars Received

Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., Chicago, is sending its friends a wall calendar in well chosen colors depicting a ship in full sail.

Morse Chain Co.'s calendar carries three months in sight easily legible on the wall, each sheet having an interesting development of chain transmission.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

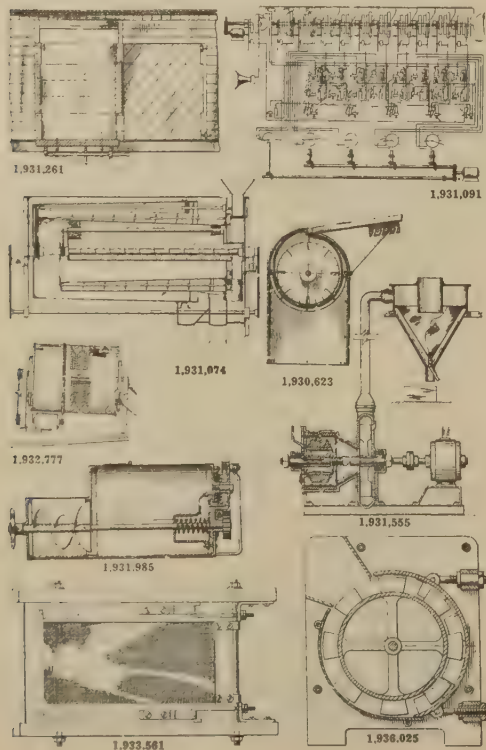
"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.25, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Feedstuffs

Butter production in the United States in the first 9 months of 1933 exceeded the like period in 1932 by about 40,000,000 lbs.

An unusual movement of millfeed is the recent shipment of 410 tons in the steamship Point Brava from Puget Sound to Tampa, Fla.

Washington, D. C.—A hearing on the code of fair competition and marketing agreement for the cottonseed crushing industry was held here Nov. 27.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Feed Mfrs. Ass'n has been formed with Harry Lungard of Ada, Harry Palseek of Enid and Sid Barnes of Hobart as incorporators.

In the Birmingham case where suits were brot against retailers for a dead mouse in a sack of flour the court decision recently was against the consumer-buyer and in favor of the retailer, the A. & P. chain store organization, which elected to stand suit rather than encourage such claims by payment.

Boise, Ida.—A dairy cow may not yet eat 3.2 beer "Sludge" in Idaho, but it is all right for beef stock. The ruling was made by the state welfare commissioner when he was informed that a dairyman was feeding his herd wet grain from a Boise brewery. No mention of beef cattle was made in the law.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Dairy Co-operative Ass'n has agreed to sell on the same margins as the retailers of feed, or \$1.50 per ton above the base price on millrun at Portland, with delivery charges added; on linseed meal, \$2.00 per ton above the domestic meal price in Portland, delivery charges added.

New members of the Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n are: Farmers Merc. Co., Winlock; Galbraith & Co., Seattle; Hillyard Feed Store, Spokane; Kennewick Flour Mills Co., Kennewick; Moran Feed Store, Spokane; Peninsula Grain Co., Port Orchard; Peoples Exchange, Walla Walla; Poultry Shipping Co., Walla Walla; Walla Walla Farmers Agency, Walla Walla; White Feed Co., Everett; Geo. W. Worby, Entiat.

Dairying has enjoyed a favorable position as compared with other types of farming during the past few years, but indications point toward a much less favorable position during the next year, Iowa State College economists observe in the Iowa Agricultural Outlook Report for 1934, recently published. Factors upon which they base this prediction are: 1. Unusually large stocks of dairy products on hand. 2. A lowered rate of consumption. 3. Increased total production. 4. Record numbers of cows being milked. 5. Low prices of meat animals that remove one incentive to dispose of low-producing cows.

Wooster, O.—The Seventh Annual Feed Dealers Conference will be held Jan. 2 and 3 under the auspices of the Ohio State University. Proteins, vitamins and minerals in feed will be explained by three of the professors who will give the up-to-date findings. C. W. Sievert of the American Dry Milk Institute, will speak on "Milk in Live Stock Rations." Dairy rations, swine rations and feed grinding and mixing will be handled by three of the staff. P. R. Record, of the Exp. Sta. will speak on "Starting and Growing Poultry Rations," and V. R. Wertz of the state university will tell of the "Outlook for the Feed Dealer." Those who register will receive a mimeographed booklet containing

lectures and formulas and a summary of the past year's feeding experiments, etc. A registration fee of \$2 will be charged.

In the capacity of buyers of ergosterol and sellers of calciferol, crystalline vitamin D, A. L. Bacharach, E. L. Smith and S. G. Stevenson, as reported in the Analyst, have re-determined the physical constants of these substances from products prepared on a commercial scale. For each, descriptions are given under the headings source, constitution, appearance, stability, melting point, optical activity, ultraviolet absorption at 281 mμ, color and other reactions, and physiological activ-

ity. Provisional specifications are given for pure ergosterol and pure calciferol as to melting point, optical activity, ultraviolet absorption, and for calciferol antirachitic activity. Ergosterol is considered to crystallize with, and calciferol without one molecule of water of crystallization, the empirical formulas being $C_{28}H_{44}O.H_2O$ and $C_{28}H_{44}O$, respectively.

Adding pea-sized linseed cake to a shelled corn, corn silage, and alfalfa ration brot about a marked increase in rate of gain, degree of finish, and a greater uniformity in the lambs, without increasing the cost of gains. The comparative value of corn and oats was not altered by adding linseed cake to rations containing these grains, altho the addition of cake materially improved a ration of oats, corn silage, and alfalfa. Feeding linseed cake with oats in the proportion of 1:14 was equally as satisfactory as a proportion of 1:7. Wheat in these tests was worth approximately 75 per cent as much as corn.



5 Men KNOW THE SECRET

*of how Berkley sells 80 cars
of feedstuffs a month!*

Don't think that your business is any different from the Berkley Feed Corporation's at Norfolk, Virginia, just because they handle 80 to 85 cars of feedstuffs a month.

The same idea that built their business in 6 years will also work for you.

Five men in the Berkley organization know the secret of their suc-

cess—and Allied Mills now wants every other Wayne dealer to hear it because it is the best and surest way we know for you to sell more feed.

Next time the Wayne Feed representative calls, ask him to explain Berkley's secret. It is all told in the new 128-page book published by Allied Mills, which gives the best ideas, sales plans and operating methods of 500 of Wayne's most successful dealers.

You will want to use many of the ideas in this amazing book for your own business. Ask our salesman how you can get a special copy free.



ALLIED MILLS, Inc.
Advertising Office: Fort Wayne, Ind.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Artificially Dried Grass Has Good Feeding Value

The Vermont Agri. Exp. Sta. installed a hay drier (Ardrier) in May, 1931, and used it during the past two seasons mainly in drying young grass harvested with a power lawn mower equipped with a catcher. The intervals between cuttings ranged from seven to ten days and hence the grass was always of young growth. Ten tons of dried young grass were secured during the first summer and 20 tons during the past summer. Feeding trials with dairy cows were begun in June, 1931, have been continued to date and are to be conducted for some time to come. Their objective has been to determine to what extent this artificially dried young grass can replace the concentrates in a dairy ration and, possibly, some of the roughages. Its nutrient content—except in respect to its fiber content—is somewhat similar to that of the general run of commercial 20 per cent grain rations now so widely sold for dairy feeding and digestion trials made here and elsewhere show it to be highly digestible.

The dried grass contained 20.4 per cent crude protein, 17.63 per cent crude fiber, 40.24 nitrogen free extract and 3.4 per cent ether extract as compared with 20.4, 6.3, 51.93 and 4.51 per cents, respectively, in the grain mixture. The dried grass contained 14.23 per cent digestible crude protein and 63.55 per cent total digestible nutrients as compared with 16.65 and 72.87 per cents in the grain mixture.

When artificially dried young grass was substituted for all the concentrates, full amounts of hay and silage being fed, milk and fat yields were lessened, apparently because of the excessive bulk of the ration.

When limited amounts (approximately 10 pounds) of artificially dried young grass and a small amount of grain were fed, together with full amounts of hay and silage, entirely satisfactory results were secured.

When artificially dried young grass was fed together with two-thirds the regular amounts of hay and silage, no grain whatever being supplied, excellent results were secured.

Substituting artificially dried young grass for the hay in a ration on a basis of equal amounts of total digestible nutrients resulted in increased milk and fat yields.

Cows show creditable production when fed artificially dried young grass and no grain whatever. However, it is thought advisable to supply about one-third of the usual amount of grain when maximum production is desired or when very high-producing cows are being fed. These trials indicate clearly that it is entirely possible to secure at least average milk and fat

production by feeding home-grown artificially dried young grass in lieu of purchased concentrates.

Putting Water Into Eggs

By A. G. PHILIPS,
formerly Professor in charge Poultry Husbandry, Purdue University

Water is the cheapest feed that can be offered to poultry. Water is a feed and should be so considered by poultrymen because it is needed for body maintenance and egg production.

Both the hen's body and the whole egg contain about 65 per cent of water, and this percentage does not vary. With this fact in mind it can easily be seen that a shortage of water supply to a laying flock must naturally reflect itself in a lessening of egg production and possibly the egg size.

It takes a lot of water to satisfy the needs of poultry. One laying pullet will consume about one-third of a pint or one-third of a pound of water per day. This means that at least four gallons of water will be consumed by one hundred birds each day, or six tons in one year. Giving consideration to evaporation and wastage, it will be wise to provide water capacity for at least five gallons for each hundred laying birds.

Chickens Need Vitamin G Feed

Vitamin G, one of the more recently discovered vitamins, is of great importance in poultry rations, says A. T. Ringrose of the New York state college of agriculture.

Experiments which are being conducted at the college of agriculture show that the presence of this vitamin in the ration of the young chick reduces losses by death, and promotes growth; in the ration of the laying hen, it aids in the production of eggs that will hatch.

Mr. Ringrose says that in experiments with laying hens on rations low in vitamin G, few eggs hatch, or less than ten per cent of the fertile eggs. Eggs from hens that are fed enough vitamin G hatch seventy per cent or more.

Green, leafy alfalfa; milk and milk products are the most practical sources of the vitamin, he says. Dried skimmilk and buttermilk are of equal value, and dried whey, or milk-sugar feed, is one and a half times richer in the vita-

min than dried skimmilk. However, he points out that alfalfa is only one-half as rich in vitamin G as is milk and that it is fibrous and slightly unpalatable, and for these reasons should not be used as the only vitamin G supplement.

For production of hatchable eggs, Mr. Ringrose says that ten per cent of dried skimmilk in the breeder mash will supply enough vitamin G. When alfalfa is added, the quantity of milk may be reduced. The same proportion of dried skimmilk in the feed mixture, he says, will supply the needed vitamin G for growing chicks.

Bean growers are to be granted loans of \$4 per 100 lbs. on 75% of their crop in consideration of an agreement with the government not to increase acreage above the average of three years past, according to Rep. Elmer McDonald of Michigan, who states that a marketing agreement is to be presented to growers and elevator men. About \$4,000,000 will be required.

GRUENDLER



Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

Alfalfa Meal Production

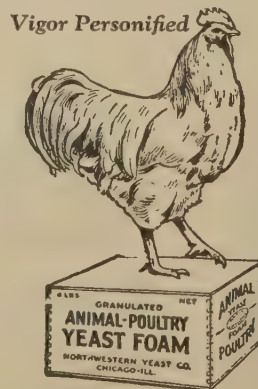
Mill stocks of alfalfa meal Sept. 1, according to reports received from alfalfa meal grinders by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, totaled 33,750 tons, indicating a local disappearance or movement in commercial channels during August of about 15,800 tons.

Alfalfa meal production, United States, 1933-34 with comparisons:

	1933-34 Monthly Short tons	1932-33 Monthly Short tons	1931-32 Monthly Short tons	1930-31 Monthly Short tons
June	25,350	14,653	23,546	31,165
July	21,762	17,003	15,096	24,680
August	19,026	15,446	17,404	30,570
Sept.	18,660	19,145	18,933	41,974
October ..	21,321	18,117	16,944	25,959
November ..		12,388	21,164	28,321
December ..		12,933	19,515	26,987
January		10,933	12,606	34,375
February ..		10,119	12,521	16,564
March		10,067	10,516	14,217
April		12,445	8,747	13,095
May		15,969	10,045	12,666
Total		169,053	187,037	.....

YEAST Increases Feed Sales For Elevators in 37 States...

Gains Run as High as 79%



Vigor Personified

"OUR sales have shown a steady gain since we began to mix yeast in our feeds," writes a progressive Illinois elevator operator. "Almost every day," says a New Jersey manufacturer, "some customer tells us about the excellent results he is getting with our yeast-supplemented feeds. In the last six months the number of customers on our books has practically doubled."

Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Fermented Mash for Poultry

Bacteria counts, made by Dr. Clausen, of the digestive tract of chickens fed a fermented mash, showed clear of any disease bacteria or worms, while a count of the digestive tracts of birds from same flock, fed the same feed without yeast or fermentation showed both worms and disease bacteria.

A blood count of the same birds showed the blood from the yeast-fed birds ran over one and one-half million more red corpuscles to the c. mm. than the blood from the hens not fed yeast. That means a greater resistance to disease.

With a lower or practically no bacteria to fight, and with a greater blood resistance, it is no wonder that birds fed their yeast and fermented mash daily have less sickness and greater recuperative powers.

The reason coccidiosis in chicks and rabbits is so easily and quickly cleaned up by feeding nothing but fermented mash for a few days is simply because fermentation removes the condition in which the bacteria thrive.

It is not claimed that yeast will cure anything. It is not a cure. It is used to aid digestibility by fermentation. Along with fermentation comes the laxative or cleansing acids that remove the condition in which these disease germs and worms thrive.

Fermentation is nothing more or less than a partial predigestion. Fermentation breaks down starches, turning them into sugars so they are more easily assimilated.

Fermentation breaks down fiber. This may be only because of the soaking process it goes through. The danger of feeding too much fiber in the dry mash is that it becomes moistened after being eaten, thus swelling and apt to cause an irritation. Where the fibers are soaked before eating there is less danger from that source.

Fermentation develops lactic acid, and particularly if the feed contains any bran. The cheapest method of producing lactic acid is to ferment bran. These digestive acids are mildly laxative and cleanse the digestive tract. They also tend to sharpen the appetite. This may come from the clean digestive organs.

With this improved digestibility is bound to come a greater assimilation. The bird or animal will assimilate more of the nutrients that build the vitality necessary for a greater production and carrying on over a longer period of production. It means better eggs as well as more eggs. These facts have all been proven.

Where the fermented mash has been fed regularly over a period of time, the digestive tract becomes acidified and intestinal disease bacteria and worms will not stay.

Milk for Poultry

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

Milk is our most nearly perfect feeding stuff, but, even so, it is inadequate as a builder of hemoglobin. This is not a really serious defect, because it is very easy to supply the missing elements, copper and iron, which are required only in extremely small amounts.

Liquid milk, as such, should be considered as a diluted concentrate feed because of the large amount of water it contains. However, enormous quantities of dried buttermilk and dried skimmilk are prepared in this country and these are concentrate feeds in the fullest sense.

The protein of milk is complete and wholly adequate. In so far as is now known, milk also supplies adequate amounts of all the required mineral elements, excepting copper and iron. Milk contains a goodly amount of fat and carbohydrate but, because of its extremely narrow nutritive ratio, it is best fed with such energy-producing feeding stuffs as the cereal grains.

Dried skimmilk and dried buttermilk in general contain between 30 and 35 per cent of protein. The amount of fat varies greatly, depending upon the method used in removing the cream from the whole milk and, in the case of buttermilk, whether or not it is "re-separated." Some samples contain as much as 7 per cent, or even more, of fat while others contain only a small fraction of one per cent. The percentage of ash varies nearly as greatly as the percentage of fat, depending chiefly upon whether or not "neutralizing agents" were used. The range in ash content is from 7 to 14 per cent, but when much more than 11 per cent is found, it is reasonable to assume that the product contains ash material not originally present in the milk.

Fresh milk from cows on green pasture contains good amounts of all the known vitamins. In general, the dried milks are good sources of vitamins B and G. There are, of course, a few exceptions, since there are a number of factors which may affect the vitamin content of milk, especially dried milk. The amounts of vitamins A and D depend upon the fat content; and the amount of vitamin C depends to a considerable extent upon the diet of the cows, the treatment given the milk, and the method of drying. The amounts of vitamins B and G are relatively more constant. Of the feeding stuffs so far discussed milk is the only one which contains very much vitamin G; as a matter of fact, these other feeding stuffs, with the exception of cottonseed meal and rice bran, contain almost none.

Another valuable byproduct of the dairy industry is dried whey. It contains about 12 per cent of high quality protein and a similar, but smaller, amount of ash; the remainder consists chiefly of milk sugar, moisture, and some lactic acid. It is an excellent source of vitamin G and contains variable amounts of vitamin B. The ash is relatively rich in calcium and phosphorus, as well as potassium and chlorine.

The dried milks (and of course the liquid milks) are excellent supplements to diets wholly cereal, as well as to diets containing the grains, their byproducts, and the oil cake meals. Dried whey is of much less value because of its much

smaller content of total digestible nutrients. Its protein, however, is of very high value and, in addition, its content of vitamin G makes it a good supplement to any diet which would otherwise be deficient in this factor.

Registration of Vitamin D Carriers

C. A. Coddington, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. in his address before the American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials recently, said:

"I am glad to see on your program a discussion of the registration of vitamin D carriers. It has been definitely determined in recent years that a poultry mash fortified with the proper amount of vitamin D is much more efficient than the same ration without it. In fact, in many states, climatic and commercial conditions make its inclusion a vital necessity.

"The consumer is entitled to protection against fraud at this point, perhaps more than on any other quality of his ration, as its omission can cause him heavy losses where his program and climatic conditions require a proper supply of vitamin D in the feed. He has no means of testing the feed for its vitamin D value until the damage due to deficiency (if it exists) is done. In fact, your only known means of checking the vitamin D content yourselves is by an extended biological check, which you probably do not contemplate as a routine program.

"Most of the larger units in this industry do sufficient research work and have facilities for chemical analysis and biological work, and are making conscientious efforts to render a distinct service to poultrymen by including a proper vitamin D carrying supplement in proper quantity. However, unless you develop a proper descriptive registration holding the manufacturer to the inclusion of sufficient vitamin D protection when he offers for sale feeds purporting to contain proper antirachitic factors, the consumer is not properly protected.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
*Baltimore	2,914	2,711	.....	.....
*Boston	217	596	20	205
*Chicago	13,062	14,142	32,717	39,277
*Cincinnati	350	210	.....	.....
*Los Angeles	2,550	2,070	.....	.....
*Milwaukee	1,625	210	6,375	3,930
*Minneapolis	1,242	1,834	25,585	31,579
*Peoria	11,300	9,060	13,375	12,480
*San Francisco	85	84	.....	.....
Sioux City .....	.....	.....	4,710	4,080
*Millfeed. *Bran and shorts.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

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Chicago, Ill.

Practices Made Unlawful by California's Feed Code

All persons regularly engaged in the feed industry are required by the California Code, which has been enacted into law, to apply for a license. This includes itinerant truckers, creameries, grocers and feed dealers. Even a farmer who advertises feed for sale at retail to his neighbors, or solicits such sales, must be licensed.

The president's wage agreement is incorporated in the state law.

The sections regulating competitive practices read as follows:

Price and Marketing Provisions

Sec. 1: The sale or offer for sale of any article or product at less than the cost thereof to such vendor, or the giving away of any article or product for the purpose of injuring competitors and destroying competition is hereby forbidden.

The term "cost" as applied to production is hereby defined as including the cost of raw materials labor and all necessary overhead expenses of the producer and as applied to distribution, "cost" shall mean the cost of the article or product to the distributor and vendor plus the cost of doing business by said distributor and vendor.

Sec. 2: The provisions of Section 1 hereof shall not apply to any sale made:

(a) In closing out in good faith the owner's stock or any part thereof for the purpose of discontinuing his trade in any such stock or commodity, such as in the case of the sale of seasonal goods or of the bona fide sale of perishable goods to prevent loss to the vendor by spoilage or depreciation;

(b) When the goods are damaged or deteriorated in quality and notice is given to the public thereof;

(c) By any officer acting under the order of any court;

(d) Persons in one geographical or functional subdivision of the industry when operating in other functional or geographical subdivisions of the industry shall conform to all provisions and conditions established for such functional or geographical subdivisions of the industry by any supplemental code adopted pursuant to the provisions of article II hereof.

Sec. 3: Each delivery on a retail sale shall be accompanied by an invoice which shall state in full the price and terms of such sale, including state sales tax, if any, as such as a separate item, and no variation in those shall be accomplished by any later revision or remission.

Unfair Trade Practices

Sec. 1: Persons in the feed industry shall not engage or participate in any unfair trade practices or unfair competition. The doing of any of the things listed in this article shall be deemed a violation of the provision of this code.

Sec. 2: **Rebates and Price Discrimination:** The granting of secret rebates, irrespective of the form they may assume, constitutes unfair competition; and the following practices, among others, violate this principle and therefore are prohibited.

(a) Billing of goods at prices which do not reflect actual returns to the seller from the buyer.

(b) Providing truck service without adequate charge for it, or reimbursing the dealer, purchaser, consignee or agent for the cost of trucking or freight, if reimbursement is not provided for in the price list.

(c) Selling products of one or more classes with special concessions or at reduced prices given to induce the buyer or consignee to purchase other classes of products.

(d) Failure to enforce in good faith the terms of contracts previously made for the sale of products of the industry. For example:

(1) Selling on terms that require the payment of sight draft on presentation of B/L (S. D. B. L.) and then waiving the obligation to pay cash before documents or goods are delivered, thus deferring the payment of cash to some future date.

(2) Selling and delivering goods on time or upon B/L terms on S. D. B. L. price, or waiving earned interest.

(e) Making special allowances to buyers under the guise of advertising expense or giving any other form of gratuity.

(f) Adopting selling methods that promote secret rebates and concessions, such as:

(1) Employing a buyer or his agent or any one employed by or connected with a buyer or consignee with the purpose, design and effect of influencing the business of such customers.

(2) Carrying on books by seller or delinquent balances due by solvent customers, with no intention of requiring ultimate payment.

(g) Refunding to the buyer, either directly or indirectly, any part of the purchase price on account of goods accepted and/or settled for by the buyer or consignee under the terms of the contract. This practice is commonly referred to as "retroactive settlement."

(h) Making allowances to buyers for return of bags or containers in excess of the reasonable value of such bags or containers.

Sec. 3: **Guaranteeing Against Decline:** Guaranteeing contract against decline, or cancellation or rewriting of contract without complete compensation for loss resulting from market decline, or cancellation or rewriting of contract for the purpose or with the effect of avoiding the accrual or collection of carrying charges, is prohibited.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Independent Cotton Oil Co., Wagoner, Okla., has been fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having shipped sacks of cottonseed cake and meal containing less than the 100 lbs. stated on the label.

The Shenandoah Milling Co., Shenandoah, Va., has been fined \$25 on a plea of guilty to having shipped Big C Hog and Cow Feed, and Blue Ridge Feed containing less protein and fat than stated on the label.

The Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, O., has been fined \$330 on a plea of guilty to having shipped screenings and rye middlings labeled as "Standard Wheat Middlings with Screenings not exceeding Mill Run," containing rye middlings.

The Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co., Los Angeles, Cal., shipped 140 bags of rabbit feed to Baltimore, Md., labeled on the tag "Fernando Vita-Mixed Rabbit Pellets; Crude Protein not less than 16%, Crude Fat not less than 4%, Crude Fiber not more than 16%." The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture found that these statements were false; and the U. S. District Court decreed condemnation and forfeiture. The product was released to the Baltimore buyer on a bond that it be relabeled.

Diversity of Analyses

W. C. Geagley, pres. of the American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, in his annual address at the recent convention, touched on the diversity of analyses, as follows:

"The wide diversity of feed reports from the several states lend themselves readily to misinterpretation by the public and to fraudulent use by the unscrupulous manufacturer and salesman. It would appear logical, reasonable, practical and economical to develop a uniform type of report and feed bulletin that would be complete, informative, and serve the interests of the feeder and feed manufacturer in a much more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

"The same analogy may be drawn with reference to sampling of feeds, and the examination of official samples. Purposes of control work would be served in a much more satisfactory and desirable manner if each state control official would ordinarily make the same type of analyses, use the same terms in expressing results, and generally followed the same procedure as all other states in reporting results on feed samples. Manufacturers would then have a basis of comparison, which would be advantageous to them, and the purchaser would profit thereby.

"The introduction of new products as feeds or feed components by manufacturers who have spent time and money in developing them presents a problem to feed control officials. Many times there is objection to both claims and label of the product, yet a manufacturer will obtain approval in some states and begin marketing; later it develops that other states object, and controversy begins.

"On the surface it would appear that control officials were anything but uniform in their action. A central committee of the ass'n and

manufacturers to whom all such products could first be submitted for consideration, and the recommendations of such committee followed by the individual states, would go a long way toward preventing embarrassment to either manufacturer or control official."

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Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

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Tugwell's Food Labeling Bill

The Tugwell bill for the revision of the pure food and drugs act requires among other things that the label state the formula used in making the food product, including such detail as qualities and proportions.

Feed manufacturers now have trouble enough to meet the exact percentage of protein, crude fiber and fat as stated on the label or tag; and one can imagine the difficulty of complying with a law requiring every ingredient and the amount thereof to be stated.

Such compulsory exposure of secret formulas will be destructive to established manufacturers, whose product could be copied by competitors.

There could be no objection to a law compelling a manufacturer who has voluntarily chosen to make certain claims on his label to live up to it.

Instead of trying to help business to recover its former activities the bureaucrats seem determined to strangle it with impractical red tape regulations.

Six-Bag Sacking Conveyor Reduces Labor

W. H. Green, who runs the Farmers Elevator at Iowa City, Ia., has a convenient 6-bag sacking conveyor attached to his attrition mill which he claims is a great convenience in operating the mill. With it one man can find sufficient time to attend the duties of grinding feed, and have a minute or two to spare.

This device is simply a screw conveyor that carries ground feed along in its wood casing, under which are six outlets, with shut-off slides and bag holders. As the first bag becomes full the feed is carried along and dropped into the next, and this rotation follows, when all of the shut-off slides are open, until all of the sacks are filled. The end of the conveyor is open so that feed will be discharged into a bin and jams prevented, in case all the bags become full before a man replaces them with empty bags.

A similar conveyor is used by Mr. Green to serve farmers with bulk feed. A conveyor runs out from the side of the building so that ground grain can be dropped directly into the box of the wagon or truck. Its outlet is covered with a sack to prevent the wind blowing feed away.

Flip-flops in the spouting from the mill directs ground products to either of the conveyors. Mr. Green usually keeps a lot of ground grain sacked ready for exchange for grain, thus serving the customer quickly.

Grinding is done with a 22-inch attrition mill, operated by two 20 h.p. motors. Above the grinder is a 700 bu. garner, flanked on either side by two more bins that have capacity for 150 bus. each, which can be used as garner bins to serve the grinder.

Grain is received and elevated to the garner bins thru the customary dump sink, a leg with 8x5 inch cups, and spouting. The elevator has total storage capacity for about 10,000 bus.

Mr. Green charges a flat rate of 15 cents per cwt. on grinding. Most of the grinding is fine, which accounts for the flat charge. The power rates have been high, beginning at 8 cents per

k.w., and ranging downward, a cent at a time, to 4 cents.

New Feed Trade-Marks

Rival Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., has registered the word "Rival" as trade-mark No. 341,224 for dog foods.

Champion Milling & Grain Co., Clinton, Ia., has registered the words "Champion Feeds" as a trade-mark No. 340,000 for feed for farm animals.

St. Louis Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo., has registered the words "Virgie's Dog Food" and the representation of a dog as trade-mark No. 340,773 for dog food.

Report on Hay Driers

New developments in hay driers have been studied by A. W. Clyde at the Pennsylvania Exp. Sta. The studies were limited to two types of hay driers, including the low-temperature conveyor type and the high-temperature rotary-drum type. There seemed to be no great difference between the thermal efficiencies of the two different types of driers. The slightly lower thermal efficiency shown for the conveyor type was corrected by insulation or reduction of air leakage. It is thought probable that the choice between the two should be governed by features other than efficiency in the use of the fuel.

It is also considered probable that progress in reducing the losses in exhaust gases will be rather slow unless these gases can be used to preheat the green hay. There is still opportunity to reduce the cost of drying by reducing the losses of heat. While no single loss is very great, in the aggregate the main savings may be secured by drying more tons per year, increasing the automatic operation, and greater use of natural drying or wilting. The large saving of fuel which can be made by the last method makes it apparently the easiest way to reduce the cost.

Holland Limits United States Linseed Cake

The Dutch government has announced that it will limit imports into Holland of American-made linseed cake. In future only a certain amount fixed on a percentage of imports from the U. S. in previous years will be admitted to Holland.

Owing to the short crop of flaxseed grown in our country this year, crushers have had to fill contracts largely from imported seed. Crushing plants on the Atlantic seaboard, therefore, have run faster than usual, and if the present demand for linseed oil is to be met in this country these plants will have to continue to run actively.

This sudden restriction of the most important outlet for our by-product means either the shutting down of plants or the disposal of the by-product through the very inactive domestic markets, with a consequent drop in price for the linseed cake and meal. If crushers are compelled to sell their by-product in the U. S. in face of the poor demand it will force linseed meal prices down, and this will reflect itself in higher prices for linseed oil.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	12	71	...	...
Boston	770	924	...	...
Chicago	3,540	4,959	265	2,086
Cincinnati	440	583	...	...
Ft. Worth	110	...	...	...
Los Angeles	13,299	14,817	...	...
Minneapolis	668	541	53	12
Peoria	350	100	60	...
San Francisco	964	120	...	...
Seattle	187	154	...	...

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for February delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 21	15.60	18.60	13.90	17.15	
Oct. 28	16.10	19.00	14.65	17.65	
Nov. 4	15.85	18.25	13.85	17.25	
Nov. 10	15.75	18.75	12.85	17.50	
Nov. 18	15.60	17.50	13.75	16.85	
Nov. 25	15.20	16.75	13.30	15.50	
Dec. 2	14.00	16.40	12.10	14.75	
Dec. 9	14.65	16.50	12.90	15.65	

Memphis Cottonseed Meal

By J. M. TRENHOLM

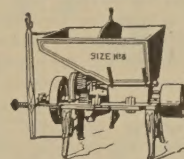
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9.—The week's operations in cottonseed meal developed very few features of interest. The market has been dull and inclined to drag. There has been little or no change in the price structure. The market was up on an average of about 50 cts. a ton during the period having been lower early in the week with strength developing toward the last in sympathy with strong markets in stocks and grain. Mills continue to withhold offerings from the market and the demand for actual meal is reasonably good particularly the southern demand which is at the present time taking care of the production of most of the mills in the territory at considerably better prices than are being paid by northern markets or in the future market.

The Nat'l Ass'n of Marketing Officials will meet Dec. 19 at Washington.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

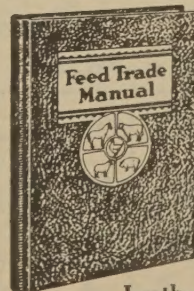
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Green's Automatic 6-Bag Sacker

Changes Proposed in Corn Grades

Changes in the grades of corn, wheat and oats were explained to a dozen members of the Chicago Board of Trade at a conference recently by Messrs. Carroll and Combs of the federal grain supervision, who were aided by charts, that for corn being reproduced herewith. The encircled figures indicate the changes.

Lewis Sayre said the farmer who raises red winter wheat will get a worse deal under the new grades. "Why don't they take the farmer into consideration when making the grades?"

Mr. Sayre objected to changes in the wheat grades for the entire country to accommodate small section in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Carroll called attention to the new grade of flint corn.

John E. Brennan: If you tighten up on the good grades the farmer will not have them.

Mr. Sayre objected to the comparison of the number of cars grading No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in yearly statistics, as the trade does not work on a yearly average. The moisture content is different at different seasons of the year.

Sample grade under the proposed standards would include corn which is musty or sour. The sieve for screening to remove foreign material and cracked corn would be perforated with round holes 10/64 inch in diameter. The diameter of perforations specified in the present standards is 12/64 inch. "Damaged" or "heat damaged" would include not only corn which may be so damaged, but these factors would be applicable also to all such damaged kernels or pieces of kernels or other grains that are found in the corn. The "Damaged" and "Heat Damaged" would be determined on the basis of grain including cracked corn and foreign material.

A special grade, "Unnatural Material," would be established for corn containing in excess of 0.5 per cent kernels or pieces of kernels of wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain sorghums, non-grain sorghums and soybeans and other matter except corn not grown naturally with corn. The special grade for "Unnatural Material," when applicable, would be included in the complete grade designation in the manner similar to the present "Weevily" designation.

It is proposed under regulations to require licensed inspectors to embody under remarks in all certificates issued by them for corn unless issued for an export shipment, a statement of (a) the moisture content, (b) the kinds and total percentage of "Unnatural Material" for all lots of corn graded under the special grade "Unnatural Material," (c) the test weight per bushel, and (d) the factor or factors which determine the grade.

Under the present official standards there is no limitation of other grains in corn. Under the proposed standards for corn the mixtures in the corn of grains for which standards have been established under the United States grain standards act would be limited to 10 per cent.

or more of flint varieties, the word "Flint" would be added to the grade designation. This determination, as well as the determination of class, would be on the basis of the grain after the removal of cracked corn and foreign material.

It is the conclusion of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as described in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 173, with reference to the corn standards, that:

(1) The proposed five numerical grades would be the more practical for application by country corn buyers and by inspectors than six numerical grades, and therefore would increase the usefulness of the corn standards and improve intermarket uniformity in the grading of corn.

(2) The proposed revisions in grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 would not cause any material change in the quality of corn represented by these important commercial grades. In the grades below No. 3, the individual factors of moisture and total damaged are of greater significance than the grade in determining market value.

(3) The transferring of musty and sour corn to Sample Grade should tend to strengthen the price for corn of the lowest numerical grade.

(4) The proposed five numerical grades would provide steps in the quality of corn which correlate with market demands for milling, livestock feeding, and corn-products manufacturing purposes.

Wheat for Fattening Steers

The results of two experiments by E. A. Trowbridge and H. C. Moffett of the Missouri Station showed that wheat could be used as a partial or complete substitute for corn or other cereals for fattening cattle. Coarsely ground wheat was worth approximately 10 per cent more than whole wheat.

Steers fed whole wheat made less gains per unit of feed, but the gains on hogs were greater than when ground wheat was fed. When not composing more than half the grain ration, ground wheat was worth 5 to 15 per cent more than corn. Steers fed ground wheat as the sole grain made gains on about 10 per cent less feed than when corn was fed, but usually were lacking in finish. Ground wheat as the only grain lacked palatability, but this was not true when wheat made up only 50 per cent of the ration.

Wheat as the sole grain usually produced less rapid gains, but the gains were made on less grain than when corn was fed. Care had to be exercised in starting cattle on wheat in order to avoid digestive troubles.

One Illinois dealer writes that the farmers' holiday strike is over and business is going on as usual. The Holiday Ass'n has been holding meetings from time to time and it is thought the strike was called by the leaders to show the farmers they were doing something for the fees collected.

Processing Tax on Bags

Burlap processed into bags is taxed 2.9145 cents per pound effective Dec. 1, to restrict competition with cotton bags, as announced Dec. 4 by the A. A. A. A similar tax of 3.36 cents per pound is placed on paper made into bags. Paper made into towels and gummed tape is taxed at a different rate.

The Textile Bag Manufacturers Ass'n has issued a statement estimating the amount of the tax as follows: 100-lb feed bags, 40x47, 7½ ounce, \$17.84 per M; 100-lb. feed bags, 40x47, 8 ounce, \$19.03 per M; 140-lb. jute bags, 40x48, 10½ ounce, \$25.50 per M; 100-lb. meal bags, 36x45, 10 ounce, \$20.50 per M. One thousand of the above bags weigh respectively, 612, 653, 874 and 703 lbs.

A question has arisen as to who should pay the tax, the seller or the buyer on old contracts for the future delivery of feed at St. Louis and Kansas City. Why tax the grain grower or the consumer? Why not encourage both with a bonus?

Higher Duty on Rye Opposed

E. J. Grimes, vice pres. of the Cargill Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., had sound arguments to offer against an increase in the duty on rye at the recent hearing before the tariff commission at Washington. In part he said:

The United States normally exports rye, just as it does durum wheat, Pacific Coast wheat, corn, cotton and other agricultural products.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture on production, exports and imports of rye for the 20 years, 1913-32, averaged yearly as follows: Production 53,567,000 bus., imports 254,000, exports 20,635,000. From other sources we find the quantity of rye ground into flour was 9,017,000 bus., and distilled into whisky 5,300,000, leaving 18,869,000 bus. to be disposed of on farms.

Unless some very extraordinary combination of circumstances arises next year, our farmers will have a surplus of rye and will be obliged to sell this on the world markets.

Imports of rye, this year, have come from Canada, Argentina, Poland and Hungary; and an increase in the duty is certain to irritate these countries.

Compare the yearly average of United States corn exports to Canada for the 20 years, 1913-1932, of 8,450,000 bus. with the yearly average of imports into the United States of foreign rye of 254,000 bus. for the corresponding period. The quantity of rye is insignificant. And it may be many years before the United States are importers of rye again.

Canada imported cotton from the United States valued at \$11,973,851 during the year 1932. These are the figures of the United States Department of Commerce. There is also danger of a retaliation against this most important agricultural product should we raise the rye duty.

Argentina imported, from the United States in 1932, according to the Department of Commerce, \$3,003,655 worth of cotton goods. An increased tariff against the small amount of Argentine rye now being imported into America might effect a rebound in an Argentine discrimination against American cotton and other United States products exported to that country, far more serious than the advantages the American farmer would receive on his rye.

Our analysis of stocks of rye in farmers' hands yet to be marketed, based on the intimate knowledge acquired by us as operators of our 120 country elevators located in the heart of the rye producing area, shows that from Jan. 1 to the advent of the new crop, only 767,000 bus. will be marketed. Allowing for possible marketings in other parts of the country, it is unlikely the total marketings will reach even the small figure of 1,000,000 bus. Therefore, our farmers could be benefited only for a gain of \$75,000, at an outside figure, and probably no gain at all. We have arbitrarily taken our figures from Jan. 1 on, inasmuch as we feel it would be rather improbable that the increase in the tariff could become effective before that date.

This probable gain of \$75,000 at the outside is a trifling amount, and certainly not commensurate with the damage which will ensue by offending our foreign customers—endangering the exports of close to \$7,500,000 worth of American cotton to Argentina and Poland, not to mention the \$11,973,000 worth to Canada and the \$7,919,000 worth to Hungary; also, hindering America's chances of a reduction in the Canadian duty on our corn, which would permit the disposal of many millions of bushels more than our present exports.

Corn Standards

Numerical Grades	FROM PRESENT GRADES						FROM PROPOSED GRADES					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	
FACTORS												
MIN. TEST WT. Lbs	55	53	51	49	47	44	54	53	51	48	44	
MIN. MOISTURE %	14	15.5	17.5	19.5	21.5	23	14	16	18	20	23	
MAX. F.M.T.C. %	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	7	
MAX. Total DGD. %	2	4	6	8	10	15	3	5	8	12	16	
MAX. Heat DGD %	0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0	

The proposed sample grade includes corn which does not come within requirements of grades No. 1 to No. 5 or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty or sour or heating or hot or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net, Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 330. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

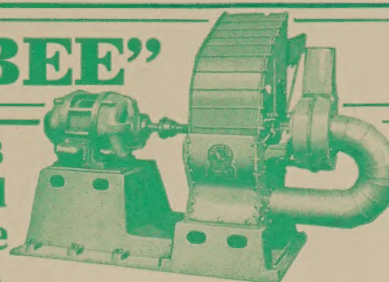
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Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

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